

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 19, 1909.

### The Anthracite Situation

THE attention of the nation as well as several foreign governments is focused upon the struggle for supremacy now being waged in the anthracite coal region between capital and organized labor. The contest has numerous phases, but the question of whether or not the United Mine Workers of America shall dictate terms for the mining region when it is said to be in a minority so far as numerical strength is concerned has overshadowed all points involved; in fact the actual weakness or strength of the union in the disturbed district is the important factor confronting the operators and will determine either the speedy settlement or long continuance of the strike.

The aim of the union is obviously to place itself in such a position that no miner in the anthracite region can henceforth afford to be outside of its ranks, and to enable it to practically dictate terms to the operators. The latter, on the other hand, are striving to establish the proposition that the miners' union is not a dominant nor even an important factor in the hard coal producing field.

Until the renewal of the present agitation, growing out of the expiration of the second three years' agreement between operators and men, over 80 per cent of the miners in the hard coal region were non-unionists, or, at least, were not enrolled in the union. Indeed, from the time of the settlement of the last great strike up to a few weeks ago the union, it is claimed, had been steadily losing ground in the anthracite field. But recently agents of the union have been carrying on a recruiting campaign, and it is only reasonable to assume that hundreds of names have been added to the union enrolment.

T. L. Lewis, who succeeded John Mitchell as president of the United Mine Workers of America, claims not alone the right to speak for the miners in the anthracite field who are members of the union, but for those who are not. In fact, he claims the right to speak for all and in behalf of all, and announces that the only agreement with the operators must be over his signature as "T. L. Lewis, president," which will carry with it the inference that he is acting in behalf of all the miners, and the implication that the operators cannot do business at all unless they do business with him.

Evidently there is occasion here for the intervention of the representatives of another party, and one which is more deeply concerned even than the operators or the miners in a speedy and a satisfactory settlement of this difficulty. We allude to the public, which is seldom considered, but upon whose shoulders must eventually fall the serious consequences of a strike in the hard coal region.

The public should insist upon being heard in this matter, and it should act promptly and positively.

THE FRAMERS of the proposed tariff bill evidently considered the domestic production of works of art by the old masters is a negligible industry; hence the abolition of all duty. Nevertheless, it is generally conceded that objets d'art are luxuries and there are those political economists who hold that it is better to tax luxuries than to tax the necessities of daily existence.

THE LAW-ABIDING Italians of the country have entered upon a movement for the extermination of the "Black Hand" villainy, and they can rest assured that in every step they take with this end in view they will have the sympathy of the American people.

TO SAY that there are sensations and sensations is to enunciate a platitude. There are in every country newspapers with respect to whose circulation sensations play the part which Mr. Weller's payment played in the domestic economy of Mr. Pell. The world takes the information supplied by these papers with the proverbial grain of salt, and manifests less excitement with more experience. Within the last few days, however, the public has been supplied with a sensation of the first magnitude, from the floor of the House of Commons. The first lord of the admiralty, speaking with all the reserve of ministerial responsibility, has informed an astonished audience that so far from what is known as the two-power standard being maintained in the British navy, the new German shipbuilding program is seriously threatening an even one-power standard. When it is remembered that it has always been a political maxim with both political parties in the United Kingdom that the two-power standard should be maintained inviolable, the magnitude of the issue raised will become immediately apparent.

The British navy estimates of the present century have averaged the huge sum of \$165,000,000 a year, with a steady tendency to increase. If, as is inevitable if the two-power standard is to be maintained, these estimates are to be substantially increased, the description of them by the prime minister as a "vast, horrible, devastating and sterilizing expenditure" will be seen to owe nothing to exaggeration. The question as to how the German admiralty succeeded in deceiving the British intelligence department as to its building program is a matter of quite minor importance in comparison with the facts revealed. The question resolves itself into something far larger than a struggle between two countries for supremacy at sea. It resolves itself into a question of the morality of the war expenditure into which the fears and suspicions and perhaps the ambitions of the nations of Europe are hurrying them.

At a time when vast numbers of the people of Europe are sunk in extreme poverty the devotion of untold millions to the production of war material is little less than a crime. And yet the statesmen of the world, perfectly conscious as they are of this, look from one to the other in a state of helplessness. For centuries the orthodox churches have preached peace and blessed battleflags; proclaimed the omnipotence of God and insisted on the power of evil. Christian Science is the protest against this. It is the most practical religion, philosophy, science that the world has known since the days of the apostles, and in the forty years since its discovery it has done more to demonstrate the omnipotence of God and the powerlessness of evil than was accomplished in the eighteen centuries preceding. While giving its support to every human endeavor for the amelioration of human suffering, it insists none the less strongly that all these endeavors are devoted to a struggle with effects which leaves the cause of every ill effect entirely untouched. The extraordinary success of Christian Science is attributable to the fact that its attack

is being delivered against the cause of these evil effects, the lie which it does not possess. If Christendom is sincere in its declaration that God is omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent good, then it must follow without a possibility of question that evil is nothing but a delusion. "One infinite God, good," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 340 of Science and Health, "unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; . . . annuls the curse on man; and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

'Let Christendom ask itself the question, Does it believe that God is infinite? And then proceed to put its faith into practise.

THE CONTEMPLATED English newspaper law that forbids contests for prizes involving the purchase of coupons may hurt the circulation of some publications, but it would relieve a patient and long-suffering public of a periodical annoyance.

### A Taxicab Merger and Its Result

IT WOULD appear from present indications that while the taxicab affords rapid and comfortable transit it will hardly meet the demand in large cities for a cheap service. The proposed merger of all the companies operating taxicabs in New York city, if carried out as now seems certain, will be followed, it is understood, by an advance in fares. It is said that the rate has already been raised by some of the companies, while there is a general extra charge for night service. The fare in New York city was fixed at 50 cents for the first mile and 40 cents for each additional mile, for from one to four persons. It was anticipated that this fare might be reduced in time, or when the companies had learned how to economize in the operation of the machines. The contrary, however, has proved to be the case. It is now proposed to raise the fare for the first mile to 70 cents, the reason advanced by the companies being that the "dead mileage," the cost of gasoline, the wear and tear of the cabs and the wages of the chauffeurs leave, under the existing scale, scarcely any margin of profit.

New York has always been a city of high-priced cab service, and New York's example in this particular has been followed by other cities in which the same excuse for high charges cannot reasonably be put forward. Municipal regulation of fares should, of course, prevent extortion, but if it can be shown by the companies that they are unable to operate the taxicabs at a lower rate without loss, a rate which will enable them to make a fair profit will eventually have to be allowed. But this will impair the usefulness of the taxicab as a popular conveyance.

Yet the disappointment resulting from the failure of the taxicab to meet a long-felt want will not be entirely unmixed, for it should give a fresh impetus to the movement looking to the installation of public motor cabs and buses in all the great cities of the country. Here there is opportunity for a service more rapid, if more expensive, than the trolley, and yet not nearly so costly as the taxicab.

The limitation placed upon this service at present—for motor buses are in operation in many places—is due mainly to bad pavement; but even this may lead to good, since it should have the effect of arousing general interest in the question of better streets and better roadways.

News from New York of the creation of a national organization for detecting fraud and uncovering municipal evils, with a projected program for operation in twenty of the largest cities, is interesting; but that municipal activities or lethargies are to be minutely scanned and exhibited for criticism and possible censure is not an undertaking that need surprise any one. We have had sporadic investigation in many cities during the first decade of the century and for many reasons—for the purpose of showing off the powers of arraignment of young writers framing their style on Carlyle; for the purpose of more circulation and influence to magazines which have projected themselves into journalism; for the purpose of ousting office-holders who had neglected to serve their party in their reckless personal greed; and occasionally for the purpose of better city government and higher living. Therefore, it is not proposed municipal investigation which causes surprise, but the announcement that the movement is to be backed by Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and Jacob H. Schiff.

When Mr. Carnegie retired from active business life at the beginning of the decade he gave an interview to the newspapers, in which he stated he had devoted enough of his life to money-getting, and purposed devoting the remainder to the acquisition of spiritual enlightenment. But if Mr. Carnegie had not received spiritual enlightenment from his work, was he likely to find it outside his work? Returning to the fields of labor today to discover how badly other men are managing their work may be a service he designs for the general good, but it carries with it no such vital import as does the association of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Schiff with such a movement. These men may give service of the highest order; for it will be of no avail to give money for an investigation with one hand and withdraw the privilege of investigation with the other. That is understood. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Schiff have it in their power to open doors for a thoroughgoing search for offenders, for it is presumable they mean to look into commercial interference with municipal officeholders.

Let the investigation begin with Pittsburg, that interesting center of colossal industry. There an independent investigation has already been going on. It is desirable to know in the final analysis who the real offenders are. Should the national organization for detecting fraud incriminate men directly responsible to the gentlemen who are financially backing their investigation, would the investigators be able to say to Messrs. Carnegie, Rockefeller and Schiff, "What are you going to do about it?" If such is the sincere intent of the projected investigations, the public will await the result with interest. Moreover the public will pay great honor to the men who funded the undertaking.

THE ONLY trouble with the municipal house cleaning undertaken by Spokane is that it may not last. A city, like a well ordered home, seems to need sweeping and dusting systematically.

IT MUST have been a cynic who named the region where gold has recently been found, the Humbug district. However, the designation has been apparently repudiated.

IT MAY reasonably be expected that Yale will now have her innings in the gentle game of politics.

### As to the Value of Mr. Hill's Roads

IN THE HEARING of a complaint by the city of Spokane against the transcontinental lines, before the interstate commerce commission recently, some very interesting facts were brought out regarding the true value of railroad property. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways were the corporations principally concerned in the inquiry, and at its beginning the engineers of those corporations were asked to submit estimates of the cost of reproduction of their systems. The expert of the Northern Pacific placed the value of its properties at \$446,000,000. This included coal lands valued at \$50,000,000, rights of way, terminals, etc. The engineer of the state of Washington railroad commission declined to express an opinion as to the value of the right of way and coal properties, but he put the value of the roadway and equipment at \$69,000,000 less than that named by the company's engineer. The commission, after taking the two estimates into consideration, concluded that a fair value of the Northern Pacific property on which it must base its rates is \$325,000,000, a cut of \$121,000,000 in the estimate made by the corporation's expert. Of this sum of \$325,000,000, the bonded debt of the Northern Pacific is \$187,000,000, leaving \$138,000,000 of true value to represent the capital stock of \$250,000,000. In the case of the Great Northern a similar scaling down of figures was evidenced.

The point that will strike the average man most forcibly, especially if he be gifted with the faculty of seeing the humorous side of serious things, is that these railroads should be so anxious to swell their values for rate-fixing purposes when they are known to be even more anxious to reduce their values for purposes of tax-fixing. The Hill roads, of course, are not alone in this matter. Nobody ever heard of a railroad representative—at least in past times—trying to prove before an equalization board, for instance, that the taxable value of the properties of his road was lower by millions than it should be, and Mr. Hill's lines have not been exceptions to the rule.

It will be much better all around—much better for the railroad corporations, much better for the bond and share holders, much better for the shipper, and much better for the public—when railroad values shall be the same for all purposes.

And the time when this shall be the case is approaching rapidly.

NEITHER babies nor cows are expected to turn out in large numbers for the public hearings on the bills dealing with the milk standard, though both are supposed to be very much interested in the subject.

PRESIDENT C. S. HOWE of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the monthly dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association to the question of industrial education, which was the subject under discussion, struck the keynote when he said: "This is not merely an educational question; it affects not only the child but the nation." To bring the matter nearer home, it is of incalculable importance not only to the children but to the future of the industries of Massachusetts and New England. Commissioner of Education Draper of New York had already said some very instructive things with regard to the necessity of educating children's hands as well as heads. "Germany," he said, "has experienced our difficulties about schools not supporting industries, and fifteen years ago the Emperor directed the schools to turn out more 'industrials' and fewer 'intellectuals.'" "We can't do the thing in that arbitrary way," remarked Commissioner Draper, "but it looks as though we should have to find a way to do it, or face very serious consequences."

Commissioner Draper very gracefully gave Massachusetts credit for being the first state to make a capable and exhaustive inquiry into this subject. The reports made have been illuminating. Our industrial commissions have done admirable work. "But," said the commissioner, "I am obliged to add that somewhere between the commissions and the gilded dome a very grave mistake was made." We must have more courage, he insisted, if we are going to succeed in educating the children of Massachusetts to useful occupations, and he added:

An always up-to-date public record of all the children in a city, as in Germany, is absolutely necessary. This needs to be followed by a system which will see that every one of school age is in some suitable school during the school period. The compulsory attendance age might well commence earlier than now, and it should continue until the child is 17 or 18, and definitely qualified to start upon some manual vocation or go on to the higher literary, scientific, or technical schools.

President Howe has in mind not merely the welfare of American industries but the welfare of the American boy, who "has a right to demand and some day will demand, in tones which cannot be ignored, that society give him a training which will fit him to do something whereby he can make not only an honest but a substantial living."

In our comments upon this matter recently, we pointed out that under present circumstances the factory is practically the only school for the poor boy who is striving to learn a trade or to gain proficiency in any industrial line. Touching on this very point, President Howe said: "At its best, the apprenticeship system is the true way to teach the workman of the future; at its worst it is not an apprenticeship system at all. There is no reason why an apprenticeship system should not be developed in every factory."

There would be less reason for neglect in this respect if the state should do its part fully. The apprenticeship system is not at its best under present conditions. It is not meeting the requirements of the times. A real benefit to the worker, the employer of labor and the nation as a whole would result here from industrial education such as is within the reach of all in Germany today.

A LEGAL document recently filed in Brookline describes that suburb as being located "at the present time in the county of Norfolk." This suggests an appalling possibility. What if some one should move it to another county during the night?

OUR GENIAL President evidently proposes to give a practical illustration of the truism that "brevity is the soul of wit" by making his messages short. It is a fashion of humor that Congress and the public will approve.

IT IS quite possible that many things are needed in the anthracite region, but one of the things most needed at present is good common sense.

IT WOULD be perfectly correct to say that the transport Logan is stuck on Hawaii.

### For the Boy as Well as the Industry

### Who Are the Offenders?

### The Armaments of Europe



## PLAN NEW SENATE BOARD TO CURTAIL FEDERAL EXPENSE

Committee on Committees to Recommend the Forming of a Body to Watch the Expenditures.

### UNNAMED SO FAR

It Is Regarded as an Important Movement to Save Money for the Government by Exercising Care.

WASHINGTON—The committee on committees will recommend to the Senate the creation of a new body charged with supervising expenditures and their relations to the receipts of the government; in other words, a watch-dog committee.

This is regarded as an important forward step in the direction of curtailing appropriations for the expenses of the government so as to prevent a deficit in the treasury.

Practically it will be a committee of controllers who will be expected to examine into the merits of every proposed appropriation and avoid all duplication in items of expenditure authorized by Congress. The membership is being selected with great care. Senator Hale of Maine, chairman of the committee on appropriations, will be ex-officio chairman of this committee of controllers.

Chairmen of other committees will also serve ex-officio. These are Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island, finance committee; Frye of Maine, committee on commerce; Dooliver of Iowa, agriculture committee; Gallinger of New Hampshire, District of Columbia committee; Cullom of Illinois, foreign relations committee; Clapp of Minnesota, committee on Indian affairs; Warren of Wyoming, committee on military affairs; Perkins of California, committee on naval affairs; McCumber of North Dakota, committee on pensions; Penrose of Pennsylvania, postoffice committee, and Scott of West Virginia, committee on public buildings and grounds.

The new board of controllers will correspond in large measure to the general budget committees of European parliamentary bodies. It is customary in England, as in continental countries, for the ministry to submit a budget of desired appropriations for the support of the government, this budget being examined and increased or decreased by a committee appointed for that purpose, which reports back to the parliamentary body.

Practically the same course will be pursued by the new Senate committee. Estimates of appropriations submitted by the secretary of the treasury on the first day of each Congress session for his own department and the other departments of the government will be referred to the new committee for examination. In the same way all general appropriation bills which under the present practice emanate in the House of Representatives will after their passage by the House be taken up by the new Senate committee before being referred to the several committees which will be charged with their examination and amendment in detail.

The need of such a committee has been recognized for some time by the wiser heads of the Senate, especially in view of the increasing demand of the government on the treasury, the alarming growth of the annual supply bills and the present growing increase of expenditures over receipts, which if continued unchecked, would wipe out the treasury surplus.

Some of the leading members of the Senate who have been looking into the matter believe that through the wise deliberation of the committee it will be possible to save an annual waste of many millions of dollars. Concrete instances of such waste due to duplication

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## Explains Why Land Fraud Cases Were Dismissed

WASHINGTON—A formal statement with reference to the dismissal of the land fraud cases in Idaho, issued today by Attorney-General Wickersham, reads in part:

"Senator Borah made no technical objection to the indictment, but stood trial and was acquitted. John I. Wells and Patrick Downes, two other defendants, filed pleas in a statement to the indictment, based upon the alleged improper conduct of Ruick (the complainant) before the grand jury in urging the return of the indictments. Their pleas were sustained by Judge Whitson. In view of this finding the attorney-general decided that the indictments should be dismissed as to all the other defendants.

**GOETHALS SAILS BACK TO PANAMA**  
WASHINGTON—Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the isthmian canal, will sail for Colon from New York on March 27. He held a conference with Secretary of War Dickinson today, when he took occasion to urge him to come to the isthmus as soon as possible to familiarize himself with the work. Secretary Dickinson will do so.

## Melrose High Names Committee

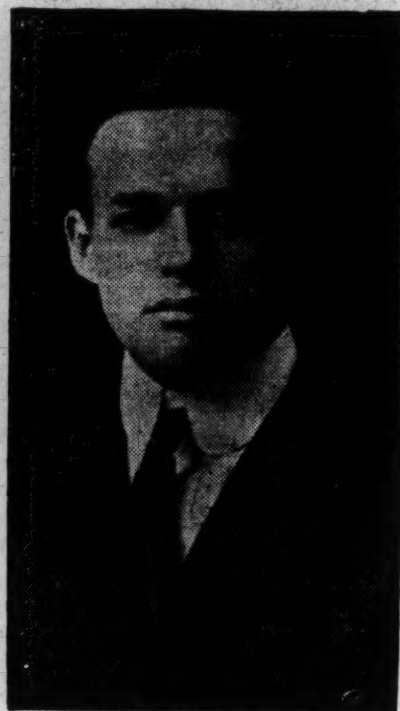


MISS MADELINE CORSE.  
Chosen Valedictorian of Melrose High School Graduating Class.

### Class Ranks Are Announced and the Arrangements Are Being Made for Graduation of the Seniors.

The graduating class of the Melrose high school selected a class day committee to arrange a program, consisting of the class president, Irving Foster, Kendall Winship and Ralph Stantial, both members of the basketball team; George E. Cornwall, Jr., Miss Bessie Howard, captain of this year's girls' basketball team, and Miss Ethel Curry.

Class honors have been announced by the faculty of the school. The pupils in the order of standing are Miss Madeline Corse, Miss Alice Ford, Miss Elizabeth Thurston, Miss Ruth Ansell, Gordon Howie, Kendall Winship, Miss Paul



IRVING FOSTER.  
President senior class, Melrose high school.

ine Flett, Merton Beeler, Ralph Corey and Chester McLean.

To Miss Corse falls the honor of being the class valedictorian, while Miss Ford takes the part of class salutatorian. The next two highest in the honor list will be given class parts and Kendall Winship will be selected as class historian. The class marshalship has not been decided. Class day will be held during the last week of school, just preceding the graduation exercises which will probably be held June 25.

## BROOKLINE PILES UP FOUR MILLIONS ADDED VALUATION

### Annual Town Report Just Issued, Shows a Record for Relatively Small Damage by Fire.

Brookline has prospered during the past year to the amount of \$4,808,900 gain in valuation, according to the town report just issued. In real estate values there has been a slight decrease, but on the whole valuation has increased.

The total valuation of the town is \$100,766,800 and the tax rate is \$11.50, an increase of 70 cents over last year. The entire town debt amounts to \$1,381,330, which is \$17,906,474 below the statutory limit. The estimated population of the town is 26,000 and the voters number 4751.

A feature of the report is that of the fire commissioner, which shows that while there were 2228 fire alarms, the total property damage by fire was only \$17,635, which is a record.

The report deals with the question of the new public library. The building is to be erected substantially on the same spot as the present structure at a cost not to exceed \$250,000. The trustees favor removal of the existing building to the Washington-School street corner of the lot and its use during and after the time of moving it. The addition known as Gardiner hall will be torn down. The reading room and children's department will be temporarily installed in a dwelling house on School street.

The feature of the school year was the putting into operation of the William H. Lincoln fund of \$10,000 to aid worthy graduates of that school who are entering college.

## SPRINGFIELD WANTS TRACKS MOVED TO BOOM WATERFRONT

### City Asks Railroad Commissioner to Change Position of New Haven Road on River Banks to Assist in Proposed Million Dollar Improvement Plan.

Representatives of the city of Springfield were given an opportunity to give their recommendations to the board of railroad commissioners today on the matter of the improvement of the Springfield river front in which the city is seeking to have the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad removed from the eastern to the western side of the river. The intent is to extend the streets of the city along the river front. The improvements which are planned will involve an expenditure of more than a million dollars.

At today's hearings the city was represented by City Counsel Wooden and Mayor George E. Sanderson and Mr. Clapp of the firm of engineers in New York who has been laying out the recommendations for the city. Representatives of the railroad running into Springfield were present in the persons of J. H. Benton, Jr., representing the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and William H. Brooks representing the Bos-

## APPLEDORE ISLAND SOLD TO LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY

### Famous Seashore Resort Is Birthplace of Well Known Author, and Summer Home of Many Noted People.

The sale is announced of Appledore Island, one of the group known as the Isles of Shoals, 10 miles off Portsmouth, N. H., famous as the birthplace and long the residence of America's celebrated author, Celia Thaxter, and the home of the Leightons, noted hotel men, who for a great many years conducted the Appledore Hotel, which has been noted as the summer home of many great men.

This island consists of about 180 acres of land, which has recently been cut up into building sites. On it are the Appledore Hotel, one of the largest on the coast, containing 200 rooms also nine cottages connected with the hotel, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended, several of which have been occupied by lessors for many years.

The grantors were the Merrimac River Savings Bank of Manchester, N. H., and the purchaser is the Appledore Land and Building Company, of which ex-Gov. C. M. Floyd of New Hampshire is president, H. M. Bond of Manchester, N. H., is treasurer, and Charles J. Hadley, also of Manchester, is secretary.

The property has been placed in the hands of Edward T. Harrington Co., who effected the sale, they assuming entire management and the placing on the market of the cottages and building sites.

## CAMBRIDGE WOMEN SEEK SUPPORT FOR KINDERGARTEN BILL

Active Workers for Children Hope to Arouse Interest in the Measure for More Schools.

### PRAISE ITS MERITS

Cambridge women who are actively interested in the welfare of children are working to arouse local interest in the bill, which provides that all cities of the state having more than 10,000 inhabitants must maintain at least one kindergarten school.

The members of the Cantabrigia Club, Miss M. F. Leland, principal of the Taylor school in East Cambridge, and Miss Edith Leslie, a member of the committee which presented this bill to the state board of education, are especially interested in this work.

This bill was presented to the state board of education for its approval by a committee, of which Joseph Lee of Boston was chairman, and it is still in the hands of the state board.

It is of especial interest to Cambridge because in the effort to reduce the city's expenses and to avoid an increase of the immense city debt, the abandonment of all the kindergarten schools has been urged.

Cambridge has 16 kindergarten schools, with a total enrollment of about 800 pupils. The passage of this bill by the Legislature would be the first step toward putting these on a secure footing.

Prof. Joseph Henry Beale of the Harvard Law School, a member of the committee supporting the bill, has said: "The work in the kindergarten school is just as important as that of any other department of the public schools."

Miss Leland said: "I wish our citizens who doubt the value of the kindergarten work would just visit our schools. In the Taylor School where most of our pupils are of foreign-born parents, the children learn their first lessons in self-government, in American ways and often in knowledge of the English language. Pupils over whom their parents have no control, frequently in a year or two become well-behaved. At the end of a year we have promoted children, who at the beginning of the year could not speak a word of English."

## THREE INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

The grand jury as a result of its investigation of the so-called "Boston agreement cases," to which various steel corporations and prominent steel men were parties, in the superior criminal court today reported three secret indictments, which will not be made public until the defendants are arraigned.

The jury reported no bills against the following persons:

William H. Connell, William R. Brown, M. C. Swartwout, J. R. Watt, Cambria Steel Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, Walter B. Douglass, James Stewart, Whipple F. Smith, D. E. Bradley, David H. Andrews, M. F. Brown, Joshua Heatfield, William H. Brown, J. K. Prietig, J. B. Losey, W. R. Mardin, Jones & Loughlin, Lewis Shoemaker Company, Charles N. Pitts, R. H. Brown, G. W. Lovett, David Reeves, George H. Sage, E. T. Peeverly, J. G. Andrews, John L. Ketchum, William Robinson, W. C. Lawtin, Passaic Steel Company, McClintie Marshall, Charles E. Fisher, John C. Stewart, William F. Smith, L. L. Cobe, George C. Carsons, Seymour N. Robinson, G. H. Williams H. Sheldon.

The cases were referred to the district attorney's office by the finance commission. Collusive bidding was the basis of the charge of conspiracy that was inquired into by the grand jury. District Attorney Hill says the persons and corporations against whom no bills were found were divided into officers of corporations not shown to have personal knowledge of the participation of the corporations of which they were officers in the agreement and persons and corporations who had submitted bids on specified pieces of work where there was not sufficient evidence to show that the bids had been prearranged.

### WHITLA BOY NEAR RESCUE.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—J. G. Whitla, grandfather of the Whitla boy recently kidnapped, in an interview here today, says the Pinkerton detectives have informed J. P. Whitla, the father, that they expect that before night they will have apprehended the kidnappers and secured the release of the lad.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A general alarm was today sent out by the police here to search for a woman from Chambersburg with a lad answering the description of the Whitla boy.

### COOPERS FOUND GUILTY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son Robin, today were found guilty of murder, second degree, for shooting former United States Senator Edward Carmack in this city last November. They were sentenced to 20 years in the state penitentiary. The verdict will be appealed. Judge Hart fixed bail in each case at \$25,000.

## Launching City's New Fireboat



The Christening Party, left to right, Miss Adelaide Hibbard, daughter of Mayor Hibbard, who christened Boston's newest fireboat at the Atlantic Works yards in East Boston today.



Miss Adelaide Hibbard, daughter of Mayor Hibbard, who christened Boston's newest fireboat at the Atlantic Works yards in East Boston today.

## ROOSEVELT QUILTS HARVARD QUIETLY

### Kermit Slips Silently Away to Join His Father at Oyster Bay to Prepare for African Trip.

Fellow students and the many others interested in Kermit Roosevelt will be surprised to learn that he slipped away from Harvard University very quietly and sooner than was expected to join his father in his expedition to Africa.

It had been announced that a formal dinner would be given to young Roosevelt before he started on the trip, which is to keep him from college life for a year and a quarter. This affair was announced to take place tonight at a Boston hotel. Instead of a big dinner at a hotel, however, on Monday evening a small informal spread was laid in Roosevelt's room in Claverly Hall, and he left without attracting attention.

## MILLER STARTS ON LONG JOURNEY

NEW YORK—With George Miller at the wheel, the pathfinding car for the coming New York-Seattle endurance race left the City Hall at noon today bearing a message from Mayor McClellan to the mayor of Seattle. A large crowd of auto enthusiasts assembled to give the pathfinders a sendoff.

Mayor McClellan started the car on the first stroke of noon, after handing Miller the sealed packet containing his best wishes for the success of the Seattle-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be delivered to Seattle's Mayor at the end of the 4000-mile journey.

Miller and the men accompanying him will map out the route to be followed by the cars in the big race, which will be started by President Taft June 1.

## LAUNCH NEW BOAT FOR THE HUDSON

### Water from the Historic Clermont Spring Is Used to Christen the Steamer Robert Fulton.

CAMDEN, N. J.—An unusual record for rapid steamboat construction was established today when the Hudson River Day Line steamer, Robert Fulton, was launched at 1 o'clock from the yards of the New York shipbuilding works here. The keel of the big river liner was laid Jan. 11.

The vessel was christened by Miss Anita Merle Smith of New York, granddaughter of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, founder of the Day Line. Water from the historic spring at Clermont, on the Hudson, where Fulton landed on his trip in 1807, was used for the ceremony. The first trip will be made May 29.

The Robert Fulton is a four-decked vessel, built entirely for passenger traffic. She is 348 feet in length, has a carrying capacity of 4000 passengers and a contract speed of 23 miles an hour. The cabin sides are sheathed in plate glass so the passengers can view the scenery without going on deck.

## GEN. MILES VISITS THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, made a visit to the White House today, after an absence of about eight years.

"I just called to pay my respects," said General Miles, as he left the President's office.

"You haven't done it of late years," said one.

"There are a good many others," laughed the general.

## COPLEY SQUARE MOST FAVORED AS CIVIC CENTER FOR BOSTON

### Metropolitan District Improvement Commission Issues a Supplementary Report Discussing Eight Prospective Sites for New Municipal Buildings.

Copley square is most favored as a civic center for Boston in the latest section of the report of the metropolitan district improvement commission just issued. Considerable space, with several maps, is devoted to a discussion of suitable sites for the building of a "civic center," such as has been repeatedly recommended by various landscape architects who in years past have attempted to solve the question for the city of Boston.

This portion of the commission's report comprises reports to the commission by Robert S. Peabody, architect, and Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect, both of Boston.

Eight different propositions are considered in the latest report dealing with the question of a "center" in nearly every possible location in the city. Principal among the locations considered are Copley square, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad property adjacent

to Park square, and the property now owned by the city around Court square and adjacent to the present City Hall. The report speaks also of the possibility of creating the desired "center" on an island in the Charles river basin, to be reached from Boston and Cambridge by short bridges over the basin, and another plan mentioned, but which is now practically impossible, this being one projected many years ago providing for the building of a new city hall on Beacon hill, between the State House and the court house, which, the report declares, would have made the most admirable location for such a center.

Relative to the possibilities of creating a civic center for Boston, the report says:

"The creation of a civic center surrounded by public buildings would add value to surrounding property in most parts of Boston. Massachusetts permits

(Continued on Page Nine, Column One.)

## MAYOR'S DAUGHTER CHRISTENS CITY'S NEWEST FIREBOAT

Miss Adelaide Hibbard in Presence of Boston Officials Names New Craft Engine Forty-Seven.

### GREETINGS CORDIAL

Witnesses Cheer and Whistles Blow as Vessel Is Struck by Bottle and Slides Swiftly Into the Water.

Boston's newest fireboat was launched shortly after 10 o'clock this morning at the yards of the Atlantic Works, East Boston. Miss Adelaide Hibbard, daughter of the mayor, christened the vessel Engine 47 in the presence of Mayor George A. Hibbard.

Commissioner Samuel D. Parker and Chief John A. Mullen of the fire department, representatives of both branches of the city government, and a large crowd of spectators were present. In the stream, shrieking greetings to the new fire-fighter, were Engine 44, the regular fireboat, and the spare fireboat, Engine 31.

A few moments before 10 o'clock various members of the official party arrived and mounted the flag draped platform, which had been erected at the bow of the new vessel. Every point of vantage was occupied by a crowd of men and boys, and a sprinkling of women, together with a perfect battery of press photographers.

After the official party had posed several times for the cameras, the workmen began to knock away the blocks. The ways had been well greased and the last block had hardly been knocked away when the lead-colored hull began to move. Miss Hibbard smashed the christening bottle with complete success and as if the impact affected the vessel it slid swiftly into the water and shot 50 yards toward the entrance of the dock.

The air was filled with shrieks from the whistles on the tugs and the nearby factories, and all the boys cheered at the moment.

The affair was voted a complete success by everybody present except the photographers. After some minutes of handshaking and greetings, the christening party boarded their carriages and automobiles and returned to the city proper.

Engine 47 is 113 feet long over all, 26 feet beam and 9 feet draft. The total cost will be in the vicinity of \$90,000. The hull was built by the R. S. Field Shipbuilding Works, and the engines and boilers are to be installed by Gunderson & Peterson. This work will take from six weeks to two months, and as soon as the boat is ready it will be put into service.

## MRS. TAFT VISITING AT NORTH SHORE

WASHINGTON—It will be several weeks yet before Mrs. Taft decides definitely upon the summer capital of the nation and selects the Taft summer home. This information was given out at the White House today to correct a report from Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., that the first lady of the land had decided upon that place.

Mrs. Taft is at present at Manchester, the guest of Miss Mabel Boardman, who owns a summer home there. She is merely "looking around" for a location, and will, it was stated at the White House today, probably visit several other points in her quest. Mrs. Taft is expected back in Washington this evening or tomorrow.

## BAY STATE BANK EXAMINER QUILTS

Bank Commissioner Pierre Jay has received and accepted the resignation of Fred H. Payne of Greenfield, one of the members of his staff of bank examiners, the resignation to take effect on the first of May.

Mr. Payne will accept a position as cashier of the First National Bank at Greenfield. He has been in the bank department for three years, and was formerly a teller in the bank to which he now returns as cashier.

## MAYOR EXPECTS BABSON REPORT

Mayor Hibbard today expects to receive from Corporation Counsel Babson a report as to whether the city of Boston may recover any part of the money expended by the city of Boston in the construction of Queensberry, Jersey and other streets in ward 11, which money the finance commission's engineer experts in their reports assert should have been charged up to the abutters.

**BATTLESHIP GANGWAY FALLS.**  
LONDON—A gangway at Barrow-in-Furness collapsed today when the workmen were leaving the newest Dreadnought. Many were thrown into the water. Three perished and 40 are injured.







# Leading Events in Athletic World

## RADICAL CHANGES IN FOOTBALL RULES ARE NOT EXPECTED

Intercollegiate Rules Committee Will Meet in New York Friday and Saturday to Consider Them.

## THE FORWARD PASS

NEW YORK.—The long looked for meeting of the intercollegiate football rules committee will take place in this city next Friday and Saturday. Followers of college football have been looking forward to this meeting with much interest, anxious to learn what changes, if any, will be made in the style of game as played last year. It is not expected that any changes of a radical nature will be forthcoming, as it is generally conceded that the game as played in 1908 was a great improvement over any played under previous rules, and with the exception of one or two minor changes, college coaches are a unit for last year's rules.

The one rule that has been most criticized and which will undoubtedly receive attention is that regarding the forward pass. This play was originally introduced with a view to opening up the defense. As the rule was first made it gave a chance for the offensive to try it without being penalized severely enough. It was generally felt that the penalty was not enough and a change was made last year. The result of this change was to make the risk of an uncompleted pass too great for the college teams to chance in their big games, thus restricting its use. Instead of the change resulting in the development of more accurate passing and the discouraging of indiscriminate work, it so discouraged its use that the pass was not, in the East, as well executed in 1908 as in 1907. An effort will also be made to make a forward pass legal if it goes over the line within five yards of center. Had it not been for the fact that in 1908 such a pass was illegal, Yale would have had the ball inside of Harvard's 10-yard line in the game at New Haven last fall. While it is impossible to tell just what changes will be made in this department of the game, it is generally felt something will be done in the way of increasing its value as a consistent ground game.

The value of points from kicking will also receive some attention. Some of the leading coaches advocate the abolishing of the point for a goal from touchdown. Others want the value of a placement kick and drop kick reduced. There is considerable question in the minds of many as to the placement kick being entitled to as many points as the drop kick. The latter is much more difficult to secure, and it is felt that there should be a difference of one or two points in the value of these two plays.

From a spectacular point of view there is certainly little improvement left to be made in the football of 1908, and if the question of changing the rules were left to the football public there is little doubt regarding their remaining as they were in 1908.

The committee which has charge of the rules is made up of the following men: L. M. Dennis, chairman, Cornell; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; Walter Camp, Yale; W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt; H. H. Hackett, West Point; P. J. Dashiell, Annapolis; J. B. Fine, Princeton; E. K. Hall, secretary, Dartmouth; J. T. Lees, Nebraska; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; H. L. Williams, Minnesota; Joshua Crane, Jr., Harvard; and J. H. M. Minds, University of Pennsylvania.

## KEEPING UP TO THE SCHEDULE

When the Maxwell 10,000-mile car finished its 11th trip between Boston and Worcester at noon today it had covered exactly 950 miles and before night will have covered 1000 miles or one tenth of the entire trip. So far the engine has run without a skip. Since 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday it has been running continuously night and day without a let up.

Tomorrow the running will be continued as usual and the week will begin with a total of more than 1000 miles already covered. On Thursday the round trips to Providence will probably begin.

**BROOKLINE TO HOLD MEET.** The Brookline Gymnasium will hold the last athletic entertainment of the season tonight at its gymnasium. The boys' and girls' classes who have been training at the gymnasium since its opening will take a prominent part in the exercises giving an exhibition of work on the horse dumb-bell drill and dancing.

In connection with the regular work there will be a half-mile run for the junior members of the Brookline Gymnasium Athletic Association. First and second prizes, insignia pins of the association, will be awarded.

## EXETER HOLDS GYMNASIUM MEET.

EXETER, N. H.—The Phillips Exeter gymnastic team held its 15th annual mid-winter meet Thursday night. Exhibitions were given on the parallel bars, horizontal bar, flying rings, German horse and pyramids. Captain Samuels proved the star of the meet. The drill competition was won by the class of 1910.

## YALE RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

The Wrestling Team Defeats Others in Intercollegiate Association—Princeton Is Second, Columbia Last.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale wrestling team for the second consecutive time won the intercollegiate championship Friday night with Princeton second.

Yale's superiority was shown in the semi-finals, when she qualified seven men to four for Princeton and two for Cornell. Pennsylvania qualified one and won nothing in the finals. Yale won three of the final bouts and Cornell and Princeton two each.

The heavyweight class bout between Gobel of Yale and Talbot of Cornell, the former winning back the intercollegiate championship he held two years ago, but lost to Talbot last year.

Gobel faced Schwartz of Pennsylvania in the finals, Gobel finally downing his man in about four minutes.

One of the finest exhibitions was given by Captain King of Princeton and Noel of Yale in the 175-pound class. Noel assumed the aggressive, but King turned unexpectedly, caught his man napping and held him long enough to win a fall. Rolf of Princeton won the 145-pound class.

## STANDING OF TEAMS.

Yale	13
Princeton	8
Cornell	6
Pennsylvania	1
Columbia	0

## BECKER FAILS TO QUALIFY

PINEHURST, N. C.—March 19.—B. P. Merriman of Waterbury (Conn.) and J. E. Porter of the Allegheny Country Club met this afternoon in the finals of the fifth annual spring golf tournament.

Play in the semi-final matches Friday was keen. The round of the tournament was between Mr. Merriman and C. L. Becker of the Woodland (Mass.) Golf Club, which the Connecticut player won on the home green, 2 up. The match was stroke for stroke to the 15th green. Mr. Becker driving the pond on the 16th and losing the hole. Merriman captured the 18th with a fast 3.

Mr. Porter's victory was by a score of 4 up and 2 to go.

Both Merriman and Porter are playing fast golf and today's 36-hole final promises to be very fast. The summary of the first two divisions:

President's cup—R. P. Merriman, Waterbury, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland, 2 up; J. E. Porter, Allegheny country, beat G. A. Miller, Detroit, 4 and 2.

Consolation—E. S. Parmelee, New Haven, beat C. F. Ayling, Onondaga, 3 and 2; W. C. Fowkes, Oakmont, beat C. S. Smith, Midlothian, 3 and 2.

Governor's cup—H. E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, beat F. C. Denning, Crescent athletic, 7 and 5; J. D. Mendenhall, Jr., beat H. C. Fowkes, Oakmont, 2 and 1.

Consolation—C. E. Whitney, Springfield country, beat C. E. Titchener, Birmingham, 1 and 1; T. E. Jacobs, Wollaston, beat R. W. Wistar, Lansdowne country, 6 and 5.

## FLYING FISH WINS A RACE

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The first event of the final day of the motor boat carnival and races Friday was the endurance contest for all boats, going 90 nautical miles for the Beach Club trophy. There were seven starters, the Buffalo Courier, which started with a 43m, 40s. handicap over the first starter, the Messenger, making a remarkable run and finishing first. The Messenger was second.

The closing event was the consolation race between boats which had not won a cup during the four days' tournament, for four and a half miles, for the Drehan and Classic cups. The Flying Fish won.

## RECORDS MADE IN BOWDOIN MEET

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Three new records were made in the annual class indoor championship meet here Friday night. The championship was won by 1910 with 27 points, 1912 being three points behind and the seniors last with 10 points. The summary:

Class drill—Won by 1912; second, 1909; third, 1911.

Putting 12-lb. shot—Won by Numan, '10; Hobbs, '10, second; Rowell, '10, third. Distance—35 ft. 7 1/4 in.

Running high jump—Burlingame, '12, and Edwards, '10, tied for first; Pennell, '09, second. Height—5 ft. 6 1/4 in.

25-yard hurdles—Won by Edwards, '10; McFarland, '11, second; Wiggins, '11, third. Time—24.

Pole vault—Won by Burlingame, '12; Deming, '10, second; Burton, '09, third. Height—10 ft. 1/2 in.

20-yard dash—Won by Colbath, '10; Atwood, '09, and McKenney, '12, tied for second and third. Time—38.

Class relay—Won by 1911; 1912, second; 1910, third. Time—21s.

Burlingame, '12, broke the record in the high jump, doing 5 ft. 7 1/4 in.; also the record in the pole vault. The sophomore class broke the relay record.

## League Standings

### AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.

(Roll-off for First Place)

Newtowne	2	491
Colonial	3	491

(Roll-off for Fourth Place)

Winthrop Y. C.	3	522
Boston A. A.	1	491

### NEWTON LEAGUE.

North Gate	15	474
Hunwell	12	471
Alston	11	463
Maugha	10	460
Neighborhood	8	447
Seaton	6	451
Riverdale	1	446

## COLLEGE FENCERS ARE PREPARING FOR FINAL CONTESTS

West Point, Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Are Favorites for Championship.

## H. G. KNOX THE STAR

West Point, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Annapolis, Yale and University of Pennsylvania having qualified in the preliminary events of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, are now busy making preparations for the final contests which will take place in New York March 26 and 27.

No upsets occurred in the preliminaries and the finals give promise of furnishing some of the best bouts ever witnessed in the college league. With the exception of Harvard, all of the teams showed their expected form, although Technology was closely pressed by Yale in the Boston preliminaries.

Judging from the preliminary bouts, West Point should be the favorite for the championship. Cornell has one of the strongest teams in the association, yet West Point had no difficulty in securing 14 bouts to Cornell's eight in the preliminary contests at West Point. Technology has been considered as having one of the strongest teams, but some change of sentiment has been felt as a result of the closeness of the contest with Yale and Harvard, where there was a margin of only one bout.

H. G. Knox of the Technology team promises to be the individual star of the final contests. He has met with but one defeat this year and that was to a left-handed fencer. It was his first experience in that line, which undoubtedly accounts for his not being able to defeat his adversary. With Loring he makes a pair of fencers hard to equal, and Captain Grudman, although weak on the defensive is a fencer of no mean ability. Crofoot of the army and Brandt of the navy are the two men that the Institute will find the hardest to beat, as both are exceptional fencers, having beaten Wendell, the crack Pennsylvania left handed fencer, who managed to win a bout from Knox by a close score of six touches to five.

## NEW RECORDS ARE BOWLED

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The ninth annual tournament of the American bowling congress comes to a close tonight with the reputation of a success from the record-making standpoint.

At least two records and a higher average of scores were made during the meet. There are yet quite a number of entries who will take the alleys before the close this evening, but the managers of the tournament do not anticipate any change in the top of the winning lists.

The Lipmans of Chicago landed first money in the five-men events with the remarkable score of 2962. The best score in this event, last year, was 2927, made by the Bonds of Columbus.

Swoeger brothers of Madison, Wis., have first prize in the doubles. They rolled 1304, which broke the previous record by 50 pins, and established a mark that should stand in tournament games for some years to come.

In the individuals Bruggemann of Sioux City and Sutton of Rochester, N. Y., are tied for first place with scores of 601. They will roll off this evening to determine who gets the diamond medal which goes with the championship.

In the international doubles W. V. Thompson, rolling with Harry Kiene of Chicago as the A. B. C. champion team, made an average of 218.9 for nine games. This is the record average for nine games in the doubles, the previous mark being 216.

## COLLEGES PLAY CABLE CHESS

PRINCETON, N. J.—When the players in the England and American college chess match adjourned for lunch but one game appeared to have a certain issue. Blumberg of Columbia seemed to have a decided advantage over Bennie of Oxford at board 5.

None of the other games looked unfavorable for the Americans, though for a time the match at board 3 between Whitaker of Pennsylvania and Humphreys of Cambridge looked uncertain. The experts declared that Whitaker should win. At board 1 Wolf of Columbia is in a bad position with Roughton of Oxford.

Since the matches were begun, eight years ago, England has won three times and America twice, and there have been three ties. The points scored are: England 24 1/2, America 23 1/2. The American players were selected from Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Brown, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. The teams are housed in Alexander Hall, and the order of play is:

Board 1—Louis J. Wolf, Columbia.  
Board 2—William J. Hughes, U. of P.  
Board 3—N. L. Whitaker, U. of P.  
Board 4—L. W. Stephens, Princeton.  
Board 5—H. Blumberg, Columbia.  
Board 6—W. W. Parsley, Harvard.

## THE LEADING COLLEGE FENCER.



H. G. KNOX, 1910.  
M. I. T. Fencing Team.

## VARSITY CREW CAPTURES RACE

Harvard's First Eight Proves Too Fast for Substitutes in the First Two-Mile Try-out on the Charles.

With a four-length lead to overcome, the Harvard University crew defeated the second crew Friday in a very even and exciting race on the Charles river over a distance of two miles.

At the finish the first crew led the second by a few feet of open water, the third crew being entirely out of the race many lengths behind. At the start the race developed into a severe struggle between the university and second crews, there being no open water between the two boats from a point about halfway between the Cottage Farm bridge and the Harvard bridge to the finish. Toward the finish Sargent raised the stroke to 38.

The result of the race and the work of the men in the first two boats seemed satisfactory to Coach Wray for this time in the year. The university crew worked hard, but did not seem to get the best results from their exertions. They rowed with a hard catch and finish, and did not get the whole pull through, with the result that they were inclined to pull the oars into their laps at the finish and make the boat rock.

As a result of this race the following men have been retained on the varsity squad:

R. Ellis '09, DeC. Fales '11, H. Foster '11, R. F. Hooper '11, M. A. King '10, A. P. Loring '10, S. W. Marvin '10, C. Macleod '10, S. O. Richardson '11, J. Shillito '11, D. Smith '11, J. Waite '11, R. Whitney '11, P. Withington '09.

The crews rowed in the following order:

University crew—Stroke, Sargent; 7, Wald; 6, R. Cutter; 5, L. Withington; 4, Bacon; 3, Foulkner; 2, Lunt; bow, E. Cutter; cox, Hagedorn.

Second crew—Stroke, Richardson; 7, P. Withington; 6, Hooper; 5, Smith; 4, Waite; 3, Whitney; 2, Foster; bow, Ellis; cox, King.

Third crew—Stroke, Shillito; 7, Marvin; 6, Eaton; 5, Beane; 4, Hunsfeng; 3, Macleod; 2, Loring; bow, Jovett; cox, Fales.

## AMHERST HAS GOOD SCHEDULE

AMHERST—The tennis schedule for the season of 1909 has been announced by the management. This year's schedule is considerably longer than that of last year, for six dual meets have been arranged besides entries made in the intercollegiate tournament at Longwood. The dates are as follows:

April 30—Wesleyan at Amherst.  
May 1—Williams at Amherst.  
May 15—Wesleyan at Middletown.  
May 22—Vermont at Amherst.  
May 24—Longwood tournament.  
May 31—Dartmouth at Amherst.  
June 5—Williams at Williamstown.

Although three members of last year's victorious teams have been lost through graduation, there is every prospect that this season should be successful. Captain Wyckoff, McVaugh '09, Corey and Porter '10 of the 1908 team are still in college and eligible, and the fall tournaments brought out men of good caliber.

## HIGH SCHOOLS COMPETING.

A record entry list of over 104 athletes from the Boston high schools is competing in the Boston interscholastic regional meet at the South Armory this afternoon. It is the first time in the history of track athletics that every school coming under the jurisdiction of the school committee has been represented. English High is a strong favorite for first place.

## NEW SCHOOL RECORDS MADE.

Three new school records were made Friday in the Roxbury Latin interclass games. George Sumner made 2m. 34 1/2 s. in the 1000-yard run, Charak did 36 1/2 s. in the 300-yard run and David Collins made 15 3/4 s. in the 120-yard run. The class of 1910 now has 44 points, 1909 38 and 1911 23. The field events will be held in April.

## REGULAR GAMES WILL BE PLAYED BY BOSTON CLUBS

Americans Meet Memphis and Nationals Augusta in First Real Contests of the Year.

## TUCKEY AND RYAN

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Boston Nationals have a taste of a real baseball game this afternoon, playing the Augusta team of the South Atlantic League. This is the first match the players have had outside of their own ranks and much interest is being taken in it. Tuckey was selected by Manager Bowerman to start the game.

Friday's practise game resulted in some fast work in the field and at the bat. The regulars won by a score of 6 to 1, giving them three successive victories over the substitutes. Barrett and Ferguson pitched for the regulars and allowed two hits in the nine innings. McCarthy secured one of them. He is playing a fine game at third base and if he can continue to hit as he has during the past few days, he should make a regular place on the nine. The score:

## REGULARS.

Bates, if.....	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
Becker, if.....	2	2	2	2	1	0	0
Stem, if.....	3	1	1	2	10	0	0
Beck, if.....	4	0	3	3	3	0	0
Ritchey, if.....	3	1	0	2	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss.....	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Stem, if.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sweeney, if.....	4	0	2	1	3	0	0
Barrett, p.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ferguson, p.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	35	6	10	11	27	13	0

## SUBSTITUTES.

Start, ss.....	4	0	0	0	5	2	0
Thomas, 2b.....	2	1	0	0	2	2	1
McCarthy, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	2	3	1
Grubman, c.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowerman, 1b.....	2	0	0	0	11	1	2
Lindaman, cf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce, if.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boultes, if, p.....	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Donohue, p.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
White, p, if.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.....	27	1	2	3	27	10	4

Innings..... 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Regulars..... 0 0 3 1 2 0 0 0-6  
Substitutes..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1

Two-base hits, Stem, Donohue, Stolen bases, Becker, 2, Bowerman, Ritchey, Thomas. First base on balls, off Barrett, 3; off Ferguson, 1; off Boultes, 1. Struck out, by Dahlen, 1; by White, 1; by Boultes, 1. Double plays, Dahlen to Ritchey to Stem; Boultes to McCarthy; Becker to Stem. Hit by pitched ball, Ritchey. Empire, Chappelle.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—For the first time this year the Boston Americans play another team. The Memphis club will be their opponents, and a fast game is expected. Manager Lake has announced that he will start Ryan in the box. Carrigan will catch for him, and with the exception of Niles in left field, the lineup will be the same as the regulars played in the practise games at Hot Springs.

## With the Ball Clubs

### CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Chicago Americans played ball for the benefit of the G. A. R. Friday afternoon at Pasadena. They defeated the local team, 11 to 3.

### WAGNER SIGNS CONTRACT.

PITTSBURG—Wagner, champion batter of the National League, has signed a contract to play with the Pittsburgh team this year. He will join the team at Indianapolis April 11, just before the opening of the season.

### DETROITS WIN EASILY.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Detroit Americans won, 11 to 0, from the locals Friday. The features of the game were the errorless playing of the Detroit and the work of their pitchers and the hitting of Cobb, with a double, triple and home run out of four times up.

### NO HITS FOR TRINITY.

DURHAM, N. C.—Harry Covaleski, the left handed pitcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, won the honors Friday, when he shut out the Trinity College nine without a hit. His team scored one run. Covaleski did not allow a single collegian to reach first base. He pitched the entire nine innings, three men being retired in rotation in each inning and only 27 batsmen stepping to the plate.

## SILVER MEDALS FOR WINNERS

NEW YORK—At the meeting of the Aero Club of America Friday afternoon a motion was carried to present to each of the nine contestants in the international balloon race of 1907 at St. Louis a silver medal to be cast from the die recently adopted by the club. It was also decided to honor Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin with a gold medal of the same design in appreciation of the fact that he was the first man to deliver to the government an airship.

### PLAN TRAP SHOOTING TOURNEY.

DENVER, Col.—Plans for an international trap shooting tournament, to be held in Colorado Springs and Denver early in August, are to be formulated within a short time. It is proposed to hold the tournament at Colorado Springs the first week and at Denver the second. The main event will probably be for the Pike's Peak trophy.

## Notes From the Field of Sports

C. F. Barker, Boston's champion checker player, won 10 games at Lynn Friday night, playing 12 boards simultaneously.

The United States naval academy and the 71st regiment, N. Y. N. G., will hold a dual rifle match on the academy ranges May 22.

The New York A. C. has invited ex-President Roosevelt to attend the banquet to be given to its athletes Wednesday night.

The Dixie II, and the Standard, the two American motor boats which will enter in the international races at Monaco April 4, have arrived in Naples.

The West won another match in the three-cushion billiard match at New York Friday night when C. Morin of Chicago defeated Allen Mason of Boston.

Three big athletic meets will be held tonight in New York—the Fordham University games, the 23d Regiment A. A. games and the New York Interscholastic.

## HARVARD NINE ON DIAMOND

First Outdoor Practise for the Ball Players Takes Form of Game Between Teams A and B.

For the first time this year the Harvard varsity baseball squad had outdoor practise Friday afternoon. Two teams were chosen and a game played, lasting more than nine innings. The same battery worked for both teams and after two innings gave way to a new one. Only eight men batted on a side, but otherwise the game proceeded in a fairly regular way. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 8 to 6 in favor of team A. Batting rallies by team B in the first inning and by team A in the seventh and eighth added interest to the game.

The first choices for the vacant infield positions were McLaughlin, outfielder on the 1912 team, for second, and Charles Lanigan, who played regularly in left field, for third.



## PLAN NEW SENATE BOARD TO CONTROL FEDERAL EXPENSE

(Continued from Page One.)

and other causes can be cited and have been cited by senators during the consideration of the plan to appoint the committee in question.

### House Members Prepare Monday's Tariff Debate

WASHINGTON—Today the House forces and the opponents of the Payne tariff bill are busy priming their guns in preparation for the general debate on the measure due to begin Monday.

It was formally taken up for consideration and was read in the lower branch of Congress Friday.

There appears to be a general disposition in the House to obviate as far as possible any academic discussion of the tariff. Members on both sides are desirous of having as little general debate as possible and as much time as is practicable for the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule for amendment. While it is likely that a rule will be brought in to limit the time for considering amendments, it is believed that sufficient time will be allowed for the consideration of the whole bill under the five-minute rule.

Members on both sides are preparing to submit amendments to the sections of the bill in which their constituents are interested. The main contention is to be over the reduction in the duty on lumber. It is understood that the southern representatives are almost unanimously in favor of retaining the present duty of \$2 a thousand. They will have the support of many members from the northwest and Pacific coast states.

Hides and leather manufacturers also will be the subject of considerable debate. A determined effort will be made by the Democrats to have the duty on shoes and other leather products reduced at least 5 or 10 per cent, and to have hides retained on the free list. On boots and shoes, according to the new tariff, will be levied a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

While there is a reduction of 10 per cent ad valorem, it is contended by those who favor further reductions that the shoe manufacturers have admitted that they could stand a reduction of 5 or 10 per cent more if hides were admitted free. The representatives of western states will strive to have a duty of 15 per cent again placed on hides.

The Louisiana delegation will endeavor to have the minority report of the ways and means committee favor a small duty on rice imported from the Philippines or the quantity entitled to free entry restricted, as has been done with sugar and tobacco.

A committee composed of Senator Foster and Representatives Broussard and Pujos was appointed to consult with Gen. Clarence Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the war department, regarding the Philippine rice importations.

In explanation of the retention of the countervailing duty clause on petroleum, it is claimed that Mexico has developed large oil fields and that the provision limiting the free entry of oil to countries which do not impose a tax on the importation of American oil was made to prevent the importation of Mexican oil, free of duty if that country should impose a tax on oil from the United States.

### Fight Against Gambling in Staples Is to Continue

WASHINGTON—The campaign to procure legislation against speculation in cotton, grain and other agricultural products will be carried on in the Sixty-first Congress with even more vigor than in the Sixtieth Congress, according to statements of southern members.

Representative Macon of Arkansas has introduced his bill to prohibit this speculation by forbidding telegraph companies and telephone companies from transmitting information concerning the buying, selling or dealing in these futures.

### Miss Morgan Seeks to Aid Women Federal Employees

WASHINGTON—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, and many other prominent women, inaugurated a campaign Friday for the betterment of the women employees of the government departments. A great mass meeting of the women employees was held in the Carnegie library auditorium and a plan was outlined for remedial measures, alleviating the present conditions under which the women are compelled to work.

### HIGH SCHOOL CLUB IN GERMAN PLAY

In the Chelsea high school hall Friday, March 26, the pupils will present the German play "Verzaubert." The Girls' Singing Club of the school will assist by rendering several German songs. Miss Jessie E. Gould and Miss Gertrude R. Shaw, teachers of the German classes, are in charge of the play.

On May 6 at the annual choral performances of the high school in the new state armory, Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" will be presented under the direction of Osbourne McConath.

## TAFT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON AFTER NEW YORK BANQUET

WASHINGTON—President Taft returned from New York at 7:20 o'clock this morning, his private car "Constitution" being attached to the regular Pennsylvania passenger train. United States Marshal Aulick Palmer of the District of Columbia, who always makes it a part of his duty to meet the President upon their return to the city, was the only official to formally welcome Mr. Taft home.

A crowd of 200 passengers cheered the President as he passed through the train sheds.

NEW YORK—President William H. Taft was greeted as the first Yale President of the United States by more than 1500 graduates of the old New Haven university here Friday night. The graduates came from all over the country. They ranged from gentlemen whose degrees bear the date of '53, down to the youths who left their alma mater only last June.

The dinner, one of the largest ever given in New York, was served at the Waldorf-Astoria. The speakers' table, at which President Taft sat with President Hadley of Yale, and other prominent graduates of the university, was canopied with artificial representations of the elms of old Yale.

Back of the table was a huge drop-curtain, bearing a painting of the old brick row, which was a reality in President Taft's student days. In front of the curtain and back of the speakers was a replica of the old Yale fence, complete down to the last detail. Many of the initials, including the "W. H. T." of Mr. Taft were faithfully reproduced.

The only set speeches were made by President Hadley and President Taft. The former spoke first, responding to the toast "Neath the Elms," while the latter, speaking entirely extemporaneously, had for his subject "For God, for Country and for Yale."

Mr. Taft said he was carrying the Yale spirit with him to the discharge of the duties of President, which office, he declared, was the greatest responsibility which could come to an American.

### New England Jewelers Ignored in Rhode Bill

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island and Attleboro jewelers complain that the schedule presented by the special committee in its tariff brief was not accepted by the congressional committee instead of the one reported. This brief was compiled by a committee of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, and was satisfactory to the jewelers of New England.

Harry Cutler, president of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, said: "If the bill reported by the ways and means committee does not fully cover what we are striving for, we will take it up with the Senate finance committee and use all the influence possible to have our amendments carried."

### European Art Dealers Deplore Payne Tariff

LONDON—A great amount of interest has been caused in art circles here by the proposal in the new tariff bill introduced in the American House of Representatives to add works of art more than 20 years old to the free list. Among the leading art dealers it is generally admitted that the abolition of the duty will mean a very large removal of priceless treasures from this and other countries to America.

As in London, so it is in Paris. Pictures have been specially housed awaiting the opportunity when they can be transferred to America free of duty. It will be an unmistakable loss to England and cannot be prevented unless our collectors are keen enough to pay the money required to save them for the nation.

In the opinion of an authority the entire removal of the duty was unfortunate. It would have been much better, he thought, if a tax of \$100 had been put on each picture or treasure entering the United States, that would effectively eliminate the bad ones and would steady the sales somewhat.

### Bill Asks Fifty Million Dollars for Waterways

WASHINGTON—Representative Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the national rivers and harbors congress and chairman of the special committee authorized by Congress to prepare a waterways measure, has introduced the bill providing for an issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds per annum for the next 10 years, for the purpose of improving the rivers, canals and harbors of the United States.

### AMERICANS SEEK CANADIAN TIMBER

WASHINGTON—The American Lumberman declares that having succeeded in getting a reduction of 50 per cent in the lumber schedule in the Payne bill, American owners of Canadian timber have temporarily transferred their activities from Washington to Victoria, B. C.

It is said that an investment of a quarter of a million dollars will be made for the purpose of getting more complete control of the Canadian forests.

## TARIFF IS DIVIDING CONGRESS ALONG GEOGRAPHICAL LINES

WASHINGTON—That General Hancock was more or less correct when he declared the tariff to be a local issue is being proved by the discussion of the proposed revision as embodied in the Payne bill reported by the House committee on ways and means. Members of Congress show a disposition to divide on geographic rather than on party lines.

While the proposed revision seems quite satisfactory in its general provisions, criticism comes from localities representing particular interests. The Senators and Representatives from the middle West are complaining that the bill has been drawn too much in the interest of the East.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota and Representative Tawney of the same state criticize the bill for placing flax and hides and other agricultural products on the free list while not disturbing the cotton and knit goods schedules. Senator Clapp expresses the opinion also that the reciprocity features of the bill—that is, the effort to make it a maximum and minimum tariff—will be defeated by the fact that the minimum tariffs are too high in most instances to serve as a trading basis with other countries.

The opinion of Mr. Tawney finds some added value from the fact that he is one of the men in the House who were members when the last tariff measure was drawn and passed. Mr. Tawney was previously a member of the ways and means committee, in which committee all legislation of this character must originate.

"For the past eight years," says Congressman Tawney, "there has been in the Northwest a strong sentiment in favor of tariff revision downward. During these years there has been more or less doubt in the minds of many northwestern people as to whether revision downward could be accomplished if the work were undertaken by the so-called standpatners who had helped to erect the present Dingley law."

"The bill introduced by Chairman Payne should remove all doubt as to the absolute sincerity of the ways and means committee. A comparison of the duties of the Dingley law with those proposed by the Payne bill shows larger and more general reduction of duties all along the line than many ardent revisionists anticipated. So general has the revision idea been carried out in the Payne bill that it is a question whether the committee in some of the schedules has not gone too far in the proposed reduction of rates. At the same time, of course, in other items of the Payne bill proposed reductions are not as great as many would be glad to see them."

Mr. Tawney regrets that lumber was not placed on the free list. "It is our hope," said he, "that before the bill becomes a law, lumber may be transferred to the free list."

Mr. Tawney says the action of the ways and means committee touching the lumber schedule was brought about by Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot's change of front on this subject. Originally Mr. Pinchot declared that free lumber would tend to bring in the raw product from foreign sources and thus save our forests. Later he wrote to Chairman

Payne saying that he had modified his judgment on this subject.

Mr. Pinchot's change of heart is attributed to the argument by the lumbermen that free lumber would lead to the necessity for more reckless lumbering methods. Where there is now a market for the cheaper grades incident to lumbering fine timbers, free admission of foreign lumber would destroy the market for those cheaper grades and the consequence would be a necessity for every economy in getting out the good timber. Much of the cheap stuff would be sacrificed. Slashings would be burned and the forests would be treated with less consideration. Such was the argument.

The reduction on lumber is not in fact so large as the public has inferred from statements originally given out. Mr. Payne's statement in regard to a general 50 per cent reduction applies only to rough boards. On finished and planed boards the reduction is a dollar and not 50 per cent. As a consequence boards planed on both sides, for example, would under the new law be subject to a tariff of \$2.50 per thousand.

"The reduction on steel," said Mr. Tawney, "of from 40 to 70 per cent will, of course, greatly please the consuming public. The placing of coal and wood pulp on the free list and practically wiping out the duty on print paper were also included in the tariff demands of our part of the country."

The reduction of the duty on barley from 30 to 15 cents a bushel does not meet with Mr. Tawney's approval. He says this will result in a couple of years in the production of a high grade of barley in Canada for export which will seriously injure the market of the northwestern barley grower. "Nor," says Mr. Tawney, "do I believe any necessity exists for the reduction of duty on other agricultural products as proposed in the Payne bill."

In speaking of the reciprocity feature of the bill Senator Clapp said: "I am thoroughly of the opinion that the maximum and minimum feature of this bill will be rendered ineffectual by the fact that the minimum tariffs are not sufficiently reduced. In many instances they will be the tariffs of the Dingley law. In other instances they are reductions which are not particularly desired by foreign nations."

"For example, reductions in agricultural articles do not give us anything with which to make a trade. The big nations of Europe are not seeking admission to this country for their agricultural products. We are an agricultural country, and could compete with any other country on common ground. The freight is sufficient protection in itself against competition of this character; but when it comes to manufactured articles the case is different. Foreign nations want an entrance to our country as a market. It is a huge country and a wonderful market, but they want to send us manufactured articles. Unless we can make concessions on manufactured articles we cannot get concessions in their markets for our agricultural articles and for our manufactured articles. It is a case of give and take. That is the soul of reciprocity. Unless we have something which we can give we cannot make a trade."

### REPORT AWAITED BY CITY OF LYNN

Wonder at Delay of Commissioners Relative to Abolishing the Grade Crossings and Salem Tunnel.

LYNN, Mass.—The people of this city who have been daily expecting a revised report from the special commissioners recommending some plan for eliminating the main line and Saugus branch grade crossings of the Boston & Maine railroad in Lynn have begun to wonder what bearing the hearings upon the Boston & Eastern interurban service project have upon the unexplained delay in submitting the report.

More than a month ago the commissioners announced that their report would be given out in a few days. Weeks of similar promises passed and then nothing more was heard from the commission. It is now believed that the recommendations will be withheld until it is known what the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs is going to do with the Boston & Eastern tunnel and subway proposition.

Attorney William H. Coolidge of the Boston & Maine says the road is ready to abolish every grade crossing in Lynn and also to do away with the Salem tunnel whenever the people of those two cities decide how they want the company to approach the problem. President Tuttle recently said that the abolition of the grade crossings in Lynn would have been begun long ago had the report of the commission been made and agreed upon by the parties concerned.

### ASSEMBLY SEES MOVING PICTURES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The General Assembly of the state of Rhode Island went into the sub-basement of the State House Friday to witness a moving picture exhibition. The exhibition was for the purpose of demonstrating that there is no harm from the proper use of the moving picture machine.

About 75 members of the Senate and House attended the show, and were deeply interested. Robert S. Franklin ran the machine for a few minutes.

### FLYING LECTURE AT TECH.

"A Discussion of the Theory and Practice of Flying, Treating of Gliding, Soaring and Dynamic Flight" will be the subject of a talk next Tuesday evening to the Technology Club by A. A. Merrill.

## LARGER TROLLEY TRAFFIC SOUGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The managers of the New England trolley roads will hold a conference in this city early next week for the purpose of deciding on a cooperative plan by which trolley traffic between New York and New England points may be increased. Thomas C. Perkins, vice-president of the Hartford & Springfield company, is in charge of the arrangements.

### TECH JUNIOR "PROM" PLANS.

The junior "prom," the principal social event of the year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will take place this year on April 21 at the Hotel Somerset, the committee consisting of A. A. Gould of Newton Upper Falls, B. Reynolds of Somerville, J. Avery, Jr., of Newton, P. Hart of Portland, Oregon, and F. D. Stewart of Helena, Mont.

### FIND INAUGURAL SURPLUS.

WASHINGTON—The inauguration committee has turned a surplus of about \$6000 over to the committee which is endeavoring to bring about a change in the date of the President's inauguration to the last Thursday in April.

## Wellesley Notes

The class of 1911 elected today the members of their new board for the ensuing year. They are as follows: Editor-in-chief, Katharine S. Parsons; associate editor, Ruth Evans; literary editor, Dorothy Mills; Emily Miller; assistant business manager, Riddle J. Givon.

The class also elected Isabel F. Noyes on the executive board of the class in place of Elizabeth McL. Robinson.

## SENIORS PRESENT TWELFTH NIGHT

WALTHAM, Mass.—An excellent performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was given before an audience that crowded the Scenic Temple Friday evening by members of the senior class of the Waltham high school.

Miss Hazel H. Newton made a charming Viola. Her lines were exceedingly well read. Miss Mary E. Phelan made a good Olivia, and as Maria, Miss Agnes Rhodes was very amusing. As Malvolio Stanley W. Parker was excellent and the others did creditably.

The proceeds of the play will be devoted to the senior class fund.

## LOWELL'S MAYOR REPEATS CHARGE

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor George H. Brown announces that he will repeat his demand for the removal of Superintendent of Streets Putnam at the meeting of the city council next Tuesday on the grounds of alleged insubordination contained in a letter by Mr. Putnam published in the local papers. The mayor alleges also that the superintendent did not state facts.

Mayor Brown and his secretary have given some time to the examination of Mr. Putnam's and the street department's book. The mayor asked for the total expenditure to date and was told that considerable time would be needed to look it up.

### MRS. PLATT TO BUILD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Mrs. Thomas C. Platt is to erect one of the finest residences in this part of Orange county, on land adjoining Tioga Lodge, the present country seat of the senator.

### LORD ROSEBERY IS SUED.

LONDON—Andrew Learmont Drysdale has sued Lord Rosebery, to whom he formerly was factor, for \$50,000.

TREMONT ST. NEAR WEST

# Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST. NEAR WEST

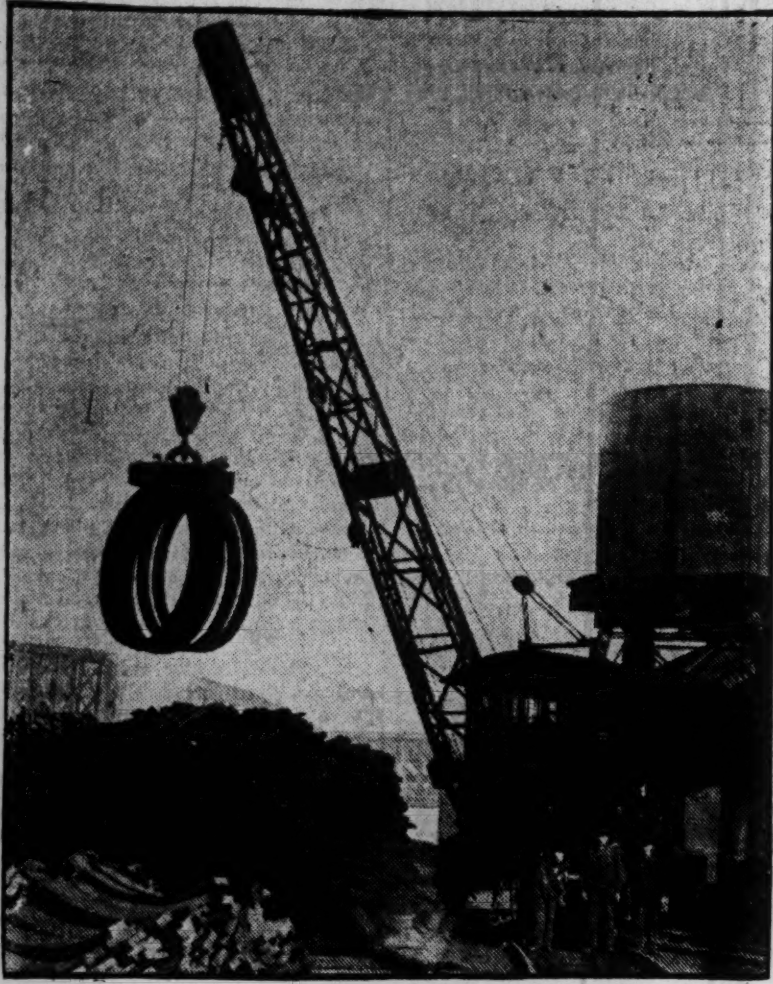
## First Full Spring Showing of Suits, Dresses, Coats and Waists

In response to the unusually early demand of the present season, Chandler & Co. have so arranged their advance orders as to have a complete showing at this time, including styles not usually received until a month later.

<p><b>Plain Tailored Suits</b></p> <p><b>Semi Tailored Suits</b></p> <p><b>Dress Suits</b></p> <p><b>Three Piece Suits (Wool and Silk)</b></p> <p><b>Three Piece Suits (White Serge and Linen)</b></p> <p><b>Tussah and Pongee Suits</b></p> <p><b>Net, Lace and Chiffon Dresses</b></p> <p><b>Decollete Dresses</b></p> <p><b>Silk Dresses</b></p> <p><b>Foulard Dresses</b></p> <p><b>Pongee Dresses</b></p> <p><b>Lingerie Dresses</b></p> <p><b>Linen Dresses</b></p> <p><b>Lace and Silk Coats</b></p> <p><b>Pongee Coats</b></p> <p><b>Navy Serge and Mixture Coats</b></p> <p><b>Lingerie Waists</b></p> <p><b>Silk Waists</b></p> <p><b>Black Waists</b></p> <p><b>Washable Crepon Waists</b></p> <p><b>Tailored Linen Waists</b></p> <p><b>Novelty Waists</b></p>	<p>In worsteds, serges, mixtures, hair line stripes, checks, Rajah and Pongee silks, Ramie linens and white serge, strictly tailored styles with semi-fitted coats and gored skirts. Prices 25.00 to 65.00.</p> <p>In fancy imported French serges, worsteds and pongees. Among these are copies of two models by "Frances." One made with small cluster plaits, the other of unusual and effective design of strapping, beautifully tailored, with self colored silk facings. Prices 45.00, 58.00 and 75.00.</p> <p>In medium and long cutaway coat styles, with Merovingian skirts. Materials are fine imported French serges, Soliel and Ottoman weaves. Self-colored braidings and embroideries are extensively used. Prices 58.00, 75.00, 95.00 to 125.00.</p> <p>Princess Gowns, with semi-Empire Dress Coats in wide wale materials, Tussahs, Ottoman weaves, and serges, in shades of rose, taupe, blue, natural Pongee, green and black. Self-colored trimmings, with net yokes and sleeves. Prices 78.00, 95.00, 125.00 to 195.00.</p> <p>French and Ramie Linens in white and colors, including rose, blues, taupe, wistaria; also white serge, all with self-colored braidings and effective use of nets. Skirts plain tailored, high girde effects, with bodices of net and braid. Prices 48.00, 65.00, 75.00 to 158.00.</p> <p>In plain tailored styles, also braid trimmed and embroidered. Coats and Skirts cut on the long graceful lines so much in vogue. Prices 45.00, 65.00 to 95.00.</p> <p>For evening, theatre and reception wear. Beautiful combinations of laces, trimmings and embroideries. Included are various model garments. A number in sequin and spangled effects; also real laces. Prices 95.00, 125.00 and 185.00.</p> <p>In beautiful soft silks and satins, also in effective combinations of Nets, Laces and Embroideries. Prices 45.00, 58.00, 65.00 to 150.00.</p> <p>Satin, Messaline, Crepe de Chine and Black India Silk. Soft, flowing materials especially adapted for the slender and graceful effects. Self-colored embroideries and trimmings. Prices 35.00, 58.00, 85.00 to 150.00.</p> <p>In the best quality silks. Effective afternoon and street dresses, with beautiful paneled skirts and the new Merovingian waist line. Prices 35.00, 58.00, 75.00 to 110.00.</p> <p>In natural shades and colors. One-piece costume Suits, with self-colored braidings and embroideries. Skirts plain and cut on unusually effective lines. Prices 37.50, 45.00, 58.00 to 75.00.</p> <p>Mulls, Batistes, Crepons and Dotted Swisses, Princess models in white and colors. Combinations of laces, insertion embroideries and hand embroideries. Among them are many hand-made French Dresses. Prices 16.50, 22.50, 35.00, 58.00 to 195.00.</p> <p>French and Ramie Linens, in plain tailored embroidered, braided and lace trimmed dress styles. Princess and semi-Empire effects. In white and colors, including rose, wistaria, pink, taupe, green, tans and leather shades. Prices 16.50, 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.</p> <p>For afternoon, evening and theatre wear, some in all-over lace effects, others of laces with taffeta silk trimmings. Prices 35.00, 58.00, 75.00 to 95.00.</p> <p>In natural shades, also in colors. Practical garments for motoring, traveling and street wear. Some are in semi-tailored styles, with touches of trimming, others are elaborately trimmed with laces and silks. Prices 35.00, 58.00 to 65.00.</p> <p>Fine quality imported navy serges and English mixtures, tailored and semi-tailored styles. Also Auto and traveling coats in plaids, checks and fancy novelties. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.</p> <p>Sheer Batiste and Lawn, with trimmings of lace and embroidery. Many with elaborate combinations of Cluny and Irish laces. Prices 2.25, 3.50, 4.85, 7.50, 10.00 to 25.00.</p> <p>Semi-tailored models for street wear in Taffeta, Foulard, Pongee, Messaline, Crepe de Chine and Colored Nets. Prices 7.50, 12.50 to 20.00.</p> <p>Tailored and dressy styles in taffeta, French messaline, chiffon cloth, also silk nets, plain and embroidered, with silk and soutache braid trimmings, made over Japanese silk and mousseline de soie. Prices 7.50 to 45.00.</p> <p>In tailored military styles, lace trimmed and hand embroidered with Irish and Cluny lace trimmings. Prices 7.50, 10.00, 13.50 to 22.50.</p> <p>In full plaited shirt styles, plain and hand embroidered; also French handkerchief linen Waists in polka dot effects, with Dutch collars. Prices 2.25, 3.75, 5.75 and 6.50.</p> <p>In Fine Imported Washable Materials comprising marquisette with touches of color in blue, lavender, brown and black, also all-over eyelet embroidery in white and colors. Prices 13.50 and 15.00.</p>
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## Magnets Do Heavy Lifting



LIFTING HEAVY WEIGHTS BY MAGNETS.

Five 72-inch locomotive tires being handled at one pull in a Cleveland (O.) construction yard.

CLEVELAND, O.—Use of the electro-magnet, once regarded merely as a perhaps instructive toy, has lately been applied to industrial work on a large scale. Some of the smaller ones are used in machine shops and foundries and about the minor technical undertakings outdoors. For picking up dropped tools in wells and similar excavations, for separating iron from brass filings and similarly sorting tacks or small nails when mixed with brass screws, these appliances, which are equipped with drop cords capable of being attached to electric lamp fixtures, have proved so useful that they are being manufactured for the market.

A more spectacular use of the electro-magnet, however, is in connection with foundry work and in railroad shops. A crane built similarly to an ordinary locomotive crane, but equipped with a magnet of great power, is operated electrically, and is capable of lifting masses of metal many tons in weight. These it grips as securely as any grapple, but it is able to release its load on the instant merely by the action of a switch. An electro-magnet crane of this type, manufactured by an engineering company of Cleveland, is being used in railroad shops for handling car wheels, engine wheel tires and all manner of heavy parts and enormous castings. It is no especial feat for it to raise four massive car wheels at one time or to



FOUR CAR WHEELS AT ONCE.  
How they are raised by an electro-magnet attached to a big crane.

pick up five six-foot locomotive tires in a bunch. It is utilized also in steel mills for handling the scrap and pig iron used in charging the open-hearth furnaces. It has been found available likewise for operating the huge iron egg-shaped breakers, which are dropped into the cauldrons to loosen the accumulating scale.

## NEWPORT AIMING TO BE ATTRACTIVE

Rhode Island City Appoints Committee to Devise Means to Increase All-the-Year-Round Residents.

NEWPORT, R. I.—At the regular meeting of the representative council of this town the following resolution was presented and passed:

"Resolved, That a committee of five members of the representative council be appointed to consider the ways and means whereby Newport may be made more attractive as an all-year-round residential place, and to consider steps which should be taken to induce those who are looking for a place presenting the already very desirable features of Newport to adopt it." The resolution also provided for the chairman to select five other taxpayers of the city to act as associate members on this committee.

Chairman R. S. Burlingame of the council appointed the above committee which has become known as the "boom committee." From the council he has appointed Henry St. Clair, H. L. Dyer, W. P. Buffum, D. B. Fearing and J. J. Martin. The associate members chosen are Col. D. A. Kane, a former member of the board of aldermen; Arthur C. James, commodore of the New York Yacht Club and a Newport summer resident; Harford W. Powell, a member of the park commission; and W. K. Covell and R. W. Curry, local business men.

## REVISE HAWAIIAN DRY DOCK PLAN

WASHINGTON—The navy department through the bureau of yards and docks has prepared new plans for the dry dock to be built at the naval station, Pearl harbor, Hawaiian islands. Proposals for this work were opened in December but have been neglected owing to lack of sufficient funds for the construction of a dock, 1200 feet long.

The revision of the plans shortening the dock to 620 feet has therefore been made. All the features of the former design have been retained excepting that where formerly there were two docks in one, there will be only the outer dock. The dock as now designed will take the largest battleship built or contemplated.

## CABINET OPPOSES EIGHT WARSHIPS

British Officials Decide to Keep to Program of Four and Balfour Will Move a Vote of Censure Monday.

LONDON—It is understood, according to the Standard, that the navy crisis was the subject of consideration at a cabinet meeting Friday. It is stated that the government has determined to adhere to the position taken by the prime minister in the House of Commons and not place four more Dreadnoughts in the current estimates. The advice it is following is that of Admiral Sir John Fisher, who submitted to the cabinet, through the first lord of the admiralty, a long memorandum on the situation.

The debate on the estimates will be resumed Monday, and the opposition, with the support of several Liberals, will renew its demand that the construction of eight Dreadnoughts be at once provided for if the future naval supremacy of the country is to be removed from the region of reasonable doubt. A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, has given notice to move a vote of censure of the government on Monday.

An early opportunity is to be taken to raise the subject in the House of Lords.

## TAUNTON FAILS TO PASS BUDGET

TAUNTON, Mass.—Political differences between members of the board of aldermen and the common council caused the yearly budget to be held up at this week's meeting, and it is thought that employees of some departments will work without receiving their weekly wages. The budget has been held up for over two months. Those in favor of a new charter claim that these muddles are helping their claims. Many citizens are calling for more businesslike action at City Hall.

## STEEL PLANT TO CLOSE.

NEW YORK—The Tennessee coal and iron plant of the U. S. Steel Corporation at Ensley, Ala., will be closed next week for an indefinite time, owing to stagnation in the iron and steel trade, it is reported.

## JORDAN MARSH CO

Remember: We send 30 buyers to Europe yearly ---this being more than the total number sent by all the other stores in New England combined.

## A Sale of French Hand-Made Lingerie

THE PRICES will be found unusually inviting as the business depression which existed in France during the past year induced the makers to quote unprecedented price concessions in order to place large orders with this house.

Third Floor--Front

## French Hand Made Chemises

Made of good quality of material and daintily hand embroidered, trimmed with eyelets and ribbon. 98c  
Price .....

## French Hand Made Chemises

Finely made of good nainsook, prettily hand embroidered and trimmed with dainty Val. lace. 2.35  
Price .....

## French Hand Made Chemises

A great variety of pretty styles, all beautifully hand embroidered, some trimmed with lace. 3.50  
Price .....

## Other Styles of French Chemises to 15.00

## French Hand Made Petticoats

Made of extra fine nainsook, deep flounce, hand embroidered and trimmed with dainty Val. lace. 17.50  
Price .....  
Other styles from 2.00 to 65.00

## French Corset Covers

Hand made corset covers, of nainsook, prettily hand embroidered, finished with eyelets and ribbon. 1.95  
Price .....  
Other styles from 98c to 9.00

## French Combination Garments

Hand made combinations of corset cover and drawers of fine nainsook, daintily embroidered and tucked eyelets and ribbons. 9.00  
Price .....

## French Combination Garments

Hand made corset cover and drawers. Cover embroidered and lace trimmed. Drawers slashed on side, with deep close fitting yoke. Price..... 13.50

## Other French Combination Garments from 5.00 to 25.00

## French Hand Made Drawers

Finely hand made of nainsook, ruffle of dainty hand embroidery, finished with beading. Price..... 1.50

## French Hand Made Drawers

Made of fine quality nainsook, with a deep ruffle, elaborately hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Price..... 2.98

## Other French Hand Made Drawers from 58c to 22.50

The splendid values described above are only a few of the many in our enormous stocks of French underwear

## Our Cold Storage Facilities

We have the best equipped cold storage plant in Boston. Furs, garments and rugs left here will receive absolute protection during the summer months from moths, fire and theft, and returned when wanted. Insurance 3% of valuation. The use of our special facilities for the proper storing of rugs is increasing each year. Second Floor



## French Night Gowns

Hand made of fine cotton, low neck, short sleeves, in both yoke and chemise styles, all hand embroidered, various styles. 1.98  
Price .....

## French Night Gowns

Hand made of nainsook, low neck, short sleeves, elaborate styles, all hand embroidered and trimmed with fine laces. 6.00  
Price .....

## Other French Night Gowns up to 50.00

## French Hand Made Drawers

Made of fine material in handsome styles, deep flounce, richly embroidered and lace trimmed. Price..... 4.95

## Advance Spring Models in Women's High Class Footwear



The advance styles in Women's Footwear that we are showing for this spring are unusually attractive. More than ever has the designer endeavored to combine beauty and style, with the result that our spring display is remarkably interesting. We illustrate and describe here two of the new models.

Street Floor--Rear



## The "Directoire" Pump (As shown)

This is an ultra stylish design that will be quite favored this spring. The back extends up the ankle in the Roman style and fastens with a one-button strap. Has welt extension soles and high Cuban heels. Shown in patent colt and gun metal kid. Price..... 6.00

## The Dresden Tie (As shown above)

A new model that is very smart for street wear. It is made of soft black castor patent calf and gun metal calf, and has one eyelet, with wide ribbon bows, plain medium toes, welt soles with close edges and Cuban heels. A very attractive tie for women. Price..... 5.00

Low Bronze Shoes for street wear are certain of great popularity during the coming months. As with practically every new material and style, this store is the first to make a complete showing of this fashionable leather in highest grade footwear at 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00

## Women's 5.00 Hand Bags at 3.95

These bags are made of the finest quality of Cape goat morocco leather in one piece, covered riveted frames with protected corners, double handles securely stitched, leather lined, fitted with a purse, shown in black, brown, tan and green. A most exceptional value.

Street Floor--Center



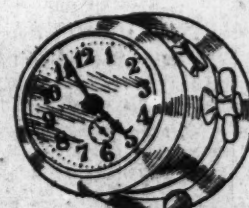
## Automobile Clocks at 5.00

An Exceptional Value

This clock has an eight-day movement in a dust proof case and is fully guaranteed. Fitted with special burglar proof attachment.

Other Styles At 1.50 to 35.00

Street Floor--Front





## MAGNETIC DEVICE FOR WORKING GUNS NOT PRACTICABLE

Would Require One Third  
as Much Energy as That  
Generated by the Falls of  
Niagara.

At regular intervals appears a new inventor of an "electro-magnetic gun" which is always, according to the prospectus, "destined to revolutionize modern warfare." The idea is always the same.

The guns depend on the principle of a soft-iron core being forcibly attracted into a coil of wire through which a current is passing. If the coil be made very long, and switches are so arranged that the current is turned on just ahead of the iron core and turned off behind it, the iron will be attracted with uniform force and will gain in velocity as it traverses the length of the coil.

The theory is that this velocity, by making the coil long enough, may be made equal to that of a projectile from a powder-gun. In commenting on a recent scheme of this kind, the Electrical World shows that this would require an impossible expenditure of energy. Says this paper:

"On account of the weight of an electro-magnetic gun, it would necessarily be of the stationary type. Therefore, the principles involved will be applied to the case of a 6-inch sea-coast gun of the 1905 model. The projectile in this gun has a weight of 106 pounds, a travel of 256 inches within the bore, and leaves the muzzle with a velocity of 2900 feet per second.

"The kinetic energy stored in the moving projectile as it starts its free flight is, therefore, 13,875,000 foot-pounds. This energy is acquired during 0.014 second, the time of travel within the bore. Thus the average rate of acquisition of energy is 970,000,000 foot-pounds per second. The average power during this small interval of time is, therefore 1,750,000 horse-power.

"It is thus evident that for the operation of a single 6-inch gun of modern type there would be required a generating-station capable of supplying energy at the instantaneous rate of 1,750,000 horse-power, or about 1,360,000 kilowatts—a value equal to more than one-third of the total available power of Niagara Falls. . . . One appears, therefore, justified in concluding that the operation of a gun electromagnetically is commercially quite impracticable.

"Furthermore, certain serious technical limitations would be encountered in the design of an electro-magnetic gun. "The cast-iron gun of past ages with the powder-factory as a source of energy would be decidedly cheaper, more convenient, and much more deadly than the electro-magnetic gun with its colossal electric power-house adjunct."

## COUNCIL ON OIL CASE AT CAPITAL

CHICAGO—District Attorney Sims and his special assistant, James H. Wilkerson, left for Washington Friday for a conference with Attorney-General Wickersham, relative, it is said, to the recent disposition of the \$29,240,000 Standard Oil case which Judge A. B. Anderson threw out of court, and the question whether any of the pending Standard Oil cases shall be prosecuted. It is said that Mr. Sims and Mr. Wilkerson have practically concluded that the government has no chance of winning any of the cases pending here against the oil company, under Judge Anderson's ruling, and that they will state their position to the attorney-general.

## CUBAN UPRISING HAS NO RESULT

HAVANA—The uprising in Santa Clara province that evidenced itself by the defection of seven members of the rural guard, who took to the woods with their arms and horses, has resulted in complete failure.

President Gomez immediately on Friday signed a proclamation announcing that peace had been reestablished and that tranquillity and peace prevail throughout the country. Another paragraph says: "The guilty men will be tried and punished." The rebels, who are civilians, will be tried in the court of Special Judge Vandama to convene in Santa Clara province.

## CADETS' ANNUAL SHOW PLEASURES

Company B, 1st corps of cadets, gave the first performance of "The Gum Shoe Girl" Friday evening before a large audience in Potter Hall. The words and music are by Robert Nichols of Somerville, a member of the company.

From beginning to end the travesty is full of amusing incident and song. The second performance will be given in Jordan Hall this evening, after which the participants will have supper at the Hotel Lenox palm room.

## REV. W. H. PIERSON TO RETIRE.

The Rev. William H. Pierson of Somerville will retire from active ministry after June 30. Since 1891 he has been pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church. His first charge was at Ipswich, from which he went to the Broadway Congregational Church, Somerville, then to Fitchburg, and then to its present pastorate.

## MANSION OF LOGANS HAS BEEN LANDMARK FOR HUNDRED YEARS

Colonial House Occupied by  
Members of the Family at  
Germantown Has Many  
Portraits.

Since the Huber mansion, adjoining, has been destroyed and the wide, spreading acres of the beautiful old Huber estate are being closely built up with modern houses, Loudoun, the stately colonial mansion which is still in the possession of the Logans, is the only one remaining near Philadelphia with its ancestral acres untouched. The handsome old mansion is on the top of "Nagle's hill," just above Wayne Junction station, with its sloping grounds extending down to Main street, Apley street and Green street.

The stately residence, which for more than a century has been a landmark of Germantown, was originally known as the Armat mansion, and it has of late years been known as the Logan mansion, since it has been the residence of Albanus Charles Logan and his sister, Miss Maria Dickinson Logan, members of that distinguished family which played such a conspicuous part in the early history of our country, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The house is of colonial style, with tall columns, and is situated on a bluff surrounded by fine old trees. Seated on the wide veranda, which is 50 feet above the steeple of Christ Church, the panorama of the whole city is spread out and on a clear day can be seen the faroff hills of New Jersey. Like most old places it has an interesting history, and is filled with many memories of the past. Toward the close of the 18th century Thomas Wright Armat, a Virginia gentleman of distinguished family, came to Philadelphia to live. He purchased a house at Fourth and Arch streets.

## BETTERMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

WASHINGTON—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, and other prominent women have inaugurated a campaign for the betterment of the women employees of the government departments.

A mass meeting was held in the Carnegie Library Auditorium Friday night and a plan was outlined for remedial measures, alleviating the present conditions under which the women are compelled to work.

Miss Morgan talked with scores of the employees and assured them of her earnest aid. Among those present who pledged their support were Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Murray Crane, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.

## PACKING ROOM HELP FORM UNION

LYNN, Mass.—The packing room employees of the Lynn shoe factories have organized several hundred strong for the purpose of improving the conditions under which the women and girls of the packing rooms are now obliged to work. Their special object is the prevention of overtime work in violation of the 58-hour law.

State Inspector Factories Angus McDonald of Salem has obtained evidence against two Lynn shoe manufacturers for working women and girls overtime, and has notified the union's agent that he intends taking the cases into the courts. The penalty in violation of this kind is \$50 for each offense. Sunday work will also be opposed by the new union.

## AMATEUR SENT "C. Q. D." SIGNAL

WESTERLY, R. I.—During the return trip of the wrecking tug Tascos from assisting in floating the steamer Massachusetts, Wireless Operator Evans of the Tascos received a fictitious message followed by "C. Q. D." calls, saying that the Fall River liner Providence was on fire in the sound.

Operator Evans says he recognized the message as a false one without difficulty, but he states that amateur wireless operators are becoming a greater nuisance every day, and favors legislation to suppress amateur operators.

## THE NAVY DOES NOT WANT THE EASILY DISSATISFIED MAN

According to the statistics gotten out recently by the United States recruiting office and from the list of questions asked each applicant for enlistment at the various recruiting offices there are many and varied reasons as to the why and wherefore of men enlisting in this branch of Uncle Sam's service.

Some of the most numerous given to the officers are, because they like the service, because they want to see the world and because they are out of work.

"What first put you in the notion of enlisting?" is one of the main questions which the government puts to every candidate for enlistment, and the answers to this question cover a multitude of reasons. They also show varied traits of character to the student of human nature.

Here is a man who says he enlists because he thinks he would like the service. He says further that he saw the

billboards telling about the pay and the advantages of the service. The applicant says that this first gave him the idea of enlisting. This man, you will be safe in saying, has no set ambition and is simply looking around for some way to put in his time during his life. He has no real reason for living, says the Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

Another is out of work and is attracted by the advertisements to the recruiting station.

With some the ties of consanguinity and friendship are of such force and bear such an influence upon his life that he is led to go in order that he may be with comrades of boyhood or close akin.

Some take this method of learning more about the world and thereby broadening their minds and intellects. They may have the adventurous spirit and have dreamed dreams of what is done in other countries. They may have the true, ardent desire, a craving for more knowledge and take this way of gaining it.

Some few are simply a shiftless lot of fellows that have nothing else to do. They don't want to do anything if they can get out of it. To this class belongs the fellow that believes that the world owes him a living and is grouchy because everything his heart craves is not handed to him on a silver platter.

But it is almost as hard for such a fellow to get into the service as it is for the camel to do the needle's eye stunt. By the time that an applicant has answered all of the questions that are propounded by the government, the recruiting officers can fairly judge whether or not he is fit for the service.

Nearly 100 questions, covering the man's life from the time of birth to the time of application in almost every conceivable form, bringing out the good qualities and the bad, showing his habits of life and how he came to be interested in the navy, are asked. The extent and quality of his education are learned and his station in life.

## GARFIELD TALKS TO WILLIAMS MEN

Alumni Association of Connecticut Valley Holds Its  
Annual Session and Banquet at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Williams Alumni Association of the Connecticut valley held its annual meeting and banquet at the Massasoit House Friday evening. President Harry A. Garfield made the principal address, and many of the alumni met him for the first time.

The following officers of the association were elected: President, F. J. Demond, '82, of Springfield; vice-president, Milton B. Whitney, '49, of Westfield; Clarence B. Root, '76, of Northampton; treasurer, Joseph B. Ely, '02, of Westfield; secretary, John C. Robinson, '86, of Springfield; executive committee, S. B. Griffin, '73, of Springfield; Dr. J. Clark Hubbard, '72, of Holyoke; Bernard W. Southworth, '07, of Ware. Rev. John Luther Kilborn, '86, of Springfield, the president, was the toastmaster. Resolutions were passed on the death of the late President Henry Hopkins.

President Garfield, in his speech, referred to his own college days, and said: "I don't know what the students call me, but I hope that it is comrade. The old-time relation between the students and faculty was that of authority, now it ought to be friendship. When I was a member of the faculty in Princeton I found a delightful familiarity between students and faculty. It ought to be the feeling of father toward son, friend for friend."

"At Williams we have two new departments to help the development of this kindly feeling. We are to have a commons in the new building and we are to have a large tract of land for athletic sports between classes, societies and clubs. I speak for those in authority when I say that I hope Williams will always be catalogued as a small college." Francis Linde Stetson '07 of New York also spoke, and Edward G. Benedict '82 of New York read a poem on "The March of Years."

## BATTIS ACCUSERS FINISH MONDAY

When one or two witnesses are heard next Monday morning, the case of the government against former Alderman George H. Battis will be before the court, and then the defense will begin to tell its side of the transaction.

Charles E. Durgin and Augustus H. Childs testified Friday that the ex-alderman got money on padded bills of the Thomas Long Company through them as clerks. The defense in cross-examination of these men tried to discredit them in showing that Childs had said that Durgin and not Battis had got the money out of the transaction.

## GLOUCESTER RESIDENCE BURNED.

GLOUCESTER—Fire thought to be of incendiary origin and which was discovered at 8 o'clock this morning completely destroyed the residence of Osman Earle on Western avenue, also the contents. The loss, estimated at \$4000, is covered by insurance.

## FIRE IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—About \$150,000 damage was done by a fire Friday night in a building adjoining the East Side Savings Bank in Main street east, in the heart of the retail section.

## Foreign Briefs

MANILA—A court-martial has been appointed to try Capt. H. A. Sievert of the 9th cavalry on complaints as to accounts.

LONDON—The Rio Grande de Norte, the fifth of the 10 torpedo boat destroyers ordered by the Brazilian government, was launched on the Clyde Thursday.

PAU, France—Wilbur Wright's aeroplane pupils, Count Lambert and M. Tissandier, made several flights in the Wright machine of 20 minutes' duration Friday.

## LYNN PROTESTS RATES INCREASE

Business Men Are Aroused  
Over Prospect of Higher  
Fire Insurance Tariff in the  
City.

LYNN, Mass.—Lynn business interests and property owners are aroused over the probability of an increase in the fire insurance rates for this city, an intimation of which is contained in a circular letter just issued by the New England Insurance Exchange declaring that the existing protection must be improved by a thorough overhauling of the thermostat system and the introduction of a central supervisory station for the maintenance of which patrons of the insurance companies must pay.

Compliance with the directions of the insurance exchange will result in a jump of the maintenance cost to subscribers from \$25 to \$200 or an arbitrary rise of 700 per cent. It is also required that

## UNIFORMITY OF LAWS THEIR AIM

National Civic Federationists  
Start Movement for Economic, Industrial, Commercial and Civil Legislation.

NEW YORK—A national conference to consider uniform legislation by the states upon important economic, industrial, commercial and civil measures, was decided upon by the committee appointed by the executive council of the national civic federation to organize such a movement.

The committee, of which John Hays Hammond is chairman, and whose members include Alton B. Parker, Myron T. Herrick, Seth Low, August Belmont, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Marcus M. Marks, today fully discussed the paramount importance of the movement. It was unanimously resolved that the Governor of each state should be invited to appoint a delegation to attend the conference, of which he should be the chairman, and that commercial, manufacturing, economic, labor, agricultural and other organizations also should be invited to participate.

## NEW YORK AND ROCHESTER FIRES.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Wright Wire Company's plant at 69 Hammond street was destroyed by fire Friday today. The loss is estimated as at least \$150,000.

NEW YORK—The buildings on Pier B of the Lehigh Valley dock system at Jersey City took fire Friday afternoon and were damaged to the extent of \$200,000.

## ADVISES NEW YORK TO FREE TRACTION FROM FINANCIERS

Public Service Head Says  
City Should Be Independent  
of Franchise "Grabbers" in Future.

NEW YORK—Chairman Willcox of the public service commission, speaking at a meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club in Acme Hall, Brooklyn, urged the carrying out of the commission's plans for subway extensions in Brooklyn; said that the city territory had been "divided up" among corporations and individuals interested in transit building, and that the city "must not be in a position to allow our necessities to become the opportunity of franchise grabbers."

Mr. Willcox pointed out the need of the development of rapid transit lines northward and eastward and southward from Manhattan, so that the city may counteract the "great advantage" which the tunnels under the Hudson will give to New Jersey and to "retain its population and consequently its taxable values."

"The present city administration has issued corporate stock to an amount of about \$300,000,000, and of that amount less than 7½ per cent was for rapid transit purposes and only 2½ per cent of the whole amount was attributable to the initiative of the city administration. "If our transit development is to depend entirely upon private capital, with no power of the city to protect its interests against gentlemen's agreements over the division of territory, then we must emphasize more and more the absolute necessity of the city being in a position to build its own lines."

## King Edward's Birthday Is Celebrated in June

Anybody seeking precedents for a change in the inauguration date will find one in the action of King Edward VII. of England whose birthday occurs in November, but who has kindly arranged that the people celebrate it in June. There is nothing more delightful than an April or early May day in the city of Washington, and if the date were postponed to this season of the year thousands of people would be afforded an opportunity to see Washington at its best and at the same time to spend pleasant days and evenings on the beautifully decorated streets and in the delightful surrounding parks.

## SEES TWO BIG PROBLEMS FOR UNITED STATES

Harvard Students Hear That  
Deforestation Is Resulting  
in More Bad Roads  
Throughout Nation.

"The greatest waste in the United States today is in our forests, and comes from the indiscriminate use of paper. Unless we wake up and stop wasting our national resources in timber we shall find that our lands have been deforested and the government will have the water as well as the public roads problem to handle." Such was the gist of the plea which A. S. Cushman, United States assistant-director of the office of public roads, made for the preservation of national forests before a Harvard audience in Pierce Hall, Cambridge, Friday evening.

Mr. Cushman also said the drainage problem is the greatest one with which the office of public roads has to deal. The poor drainage is the result of the rapid cutting away of the forests, which permits the water to make quagmires of the roads. This is particularly true in Indiana, Mississippi and Alabama. He also points out that the greatest waste in the United States is in the national forests and comes from the indiscriminate use of paper. Nearly every large newspaper in the country, Mr. Cushman said, sends out a Sunday edition which will at least weigh one and one-quarter pounds for each copy and all the Sunday newspapers will use up 13 acres of the finest forest lands in this country each week. Other nations do not do this on such a large scale. He admitted some of it is necessary, yet much of it, he thinks, is depraving. He contends there is a legitimate use for this paper, as well as for the forests, and yet the mad desire of American civilization for sensationalism is leveling the timber lands of the country on every hand.

During his discourse he quoted the example of China, which for 300 years leveled its forests until the water disappeared and no sign of a blade of vegetation could be made to appear. Today the natives go out on the barren lands and work like ants on the wasted hills terracing them down to catch and hold the water, that they might eke out a mere pittance for a living.

In his opinion some such fate may be in store for the United States if the forests are not conserved.

## PUPILS' RECITAL PLEASURES.

A vocal recital was given Friday night in Steiner Hall by pupils of Frank E. Morse. The students showed their progress during the term in a program of chorus and solo singing. There was a large attendance.

## Shepard Norwell Company

Announced the

## Spring Opening Display

of

## IMPORTED MILLINERY

Reflecting the very Latest Parisian Vogue, together with a Notable Showing of  
Exclusive Designs and Adaptations

ALSO

## The Spring Exhibition of Trimmed Hats

For Girls and Misses

## TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

March Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth

The ladies of Boston and New England are cordially invited to view  
this exquisite exhibition.

Crane's  
Linen Lawn

In the New Paris Colorings

Daybreak Pink, Willow Green and Orchid

The demand for something new in writing papers is constantly increasing. Sometimes it is for a particular finish; now it is for certain shades.

Last fall the Paris colorings were pink and rose shades. These are still much sought and added to them for spring and summer are the Willow Green and Orchid shades.

Crane's Linen Lawn is now offered in these three new and beautiful shades—Daybreak Pink, Willow Green and Orchid. Ask your dealer to show them to you.

RATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY, PITTSFIELD, MASS.



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**GEER'S  
PHENOL  
DENTIFRICE**  
— OR —  
**Carbolized Tooth Powder**

The care of the teeth is one of the essentials of cleanliness.

Geer's Phenol Dentifrice is not a Saponaceous powder, will keep all gold work in the mouth polished

Endorsed by the dental profession for nearly forty years.  
For sale by all druggists in United States and Canada.  
Large square can sent mail prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., stamps.

**Boston Dental Mfg. Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston**

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**EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS**  
**THE HARDIEST AND BEST.**

Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds,  
Plants, Trees, Shrubs and Vines  
mailed free upon application.

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BOSTON, MASS.

2010/1/15

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**J. CARL TUCKER, Manager**



## Art, Artists and Their Work

### THE COPLEY SOCIETY.

The German art exhibition is being visited by hundreds daily and interest is increasing as the time draws near for its close.

There are many scholars from the schools and colleges who have availed themselves of the invitations to attend, so that 2380 public school students, 1010 from private schools and 850 college students, with a total of 4240, have attended, besides the general public.

An informal lecture on modern German art will be given among the pictures at Copley Hall this afternoon by Alfred Johnson, Ph. D. The talk will be of the nature of an exposition rather than of a criticism. Dr. Johnson, as a student of literature and pupil of Hermann Grimm in Germany in the late '90s, became personally acquainted with many of the painters who are represented in the Copley Society's exhibition.

Today will also be a tea day at the hall. The pourers will be Mrs. Nielsen and Fanny Bowditch, who will be assisted by Mrs. Hildegarde Henderson, Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Hannah Sessions. This will be the last of the successful teas held in connection with the present exhibition.

The notably good work of the society is receiving the thanks of the artists and people of culture and taste for its efficient work in placing before the public from time to time these representative works of the leading artists of the world. And this season the society's work in this direction does not cease with the close of the present exhibition.

A collection that has made New York sit up and take notice will be brought to Boston next month.

This will consist of about 200 works of the Spanish contemporary painter, Senor Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida, who has shown 300 pictures under the auspices of the Hispanic Society of America.

The attendance since the exhibition was opened, on February 4, has been 160,000 persons, and the artist will return to his native land with between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in cash.

This exhibition will open in Copley Hall on April 19th and continue two weeks or more.

Sorolla is a painter of life in the open sunlight and his pictures are surpassingly attractive and virile.

### JOHN LA FARGE'S WORKS.

At Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, John LaFarge opened yesterday an exhibition of his water color sketches, window designs and one two oil paintings. The work shown is noticeably unequal. Some passages of beauty and charm are here, while others are ill drawn and harsh.

The large decorative oil, "Entrance to Tauria River, Tahiti," is a mixture of charm and harsh lines. Charm is seen in some of the color passages, notably in the mountain colorings, and harsh in the drawing of forms.

"Adoration" is a full life size decorative figure with upraised hands and eyes. The background is intense blue and the draperies well indicated and flowing. In this work the artist excels and this example is a good one.

The little "Curve of Mauna Loa at Sunrise from Kilauea, Hawaii" is a perfectly beautiful effect of shadow on a mountain with a delicate sky touch behind. It is a slight water color sketch made in a mellow mood.

"St. Paul Preaching at Athens" is a triple window design that has been carried out in the chapel of Columbia University. The colorings are bright and

delicate and the design very rich and beautiful.

There are 61 works shown. All possess interest and are the work of America's greatest decorative designer. They will remain on view until April 5.

### THE COPELAND PICTURES

The sale of the pictures of the late Alfred Copeland this week at Leonard's has been spirited and successful. Mr. Copeland's copies possess freshness, vigor and truthful drawing and rendering. The Gilbert Stuart portrait of himself and the same artist's portrait of General Knox are among the best things on sale. Mr. Copeland's copies from Rubens' Holy Family and other works and his original paintings of scenes near Paris and several interiors are also examples of good faithful drawing and careful study. These works are finding place among buyers who appreciate the work of one whose pictures while not great were always sincere, for this artist loved truth. This sale concludes this afternoon.

### ART EXHIBITION IN BROOKTON.

The fourth annual art exhibition by the Brookton Woman's Club was opened last Wednesday evening in the art gallery of the Brookton high school with a reception to the contributing artists and friends.

There are 93 large works shown, two sculptured pieces and 13 contributors to the miniature features.

Among those who have sent pictures are Charles H. and Marcia O. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kaula, Theodore Wendel, Ross Turner, Nellie L. Thompson, Edward H. Tyndale, Mary B. Titcomb, F. Hopkinson Smith, Paul and Emily Selinger, F. H. Richardson, Marion Powers, Bert Poole, Adelaide Palmer, Herman D. Murphy, F. D. Millet, F. M. Lamb, E. L. Ipsen, Arthur L. Hazard, Edgar W. Jenney, Anna M. Hathaway, M. H. Hardwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hallett, Alice W. Goddard, Mr. Gallagher, J. E. Enneking, Harold Dunbar, Joseph De Camp, William B. Clonson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Claus, L. M. Chubbuck, Scott C. Carbee, William P. Burpee, W. J. Bixbee, F. W. Benson and others. Bela L. Pratt contributes two marble figures from "The Fountain of Youth," and the miniature painters represented are Claude Newell, Laura C. Hills, Annie Riddell, Sally Cross, Jean N. Oliver, Mrs. George F. Jennings, Grace W. Geer, Ellen Marie Moore, Mrs. Alice L. Burrell, Helen T. Hammond and Alice L. Hart.

The pictures are on public view, closing this evening at 10. The art committee on exhibition is Miss Helen L. Tev chairman, Miss Jennie H. Richmond, Miss Martha B. Mason, Mrs. Rosella S. Rogers, Mrs. Bertha B. Scudder, Mrs. Alice P. King, Mrs. Annie F. Chaplain, Mrs. I. D. Waterman, Mrs. Gertrude T. Thompson. The hanging committee: Harry B. Russell chairman, Walter C. Bryant, L. M. Chubbuck and Edward H. Tyndale.

### PORTRAITS BY PIERO TOZZI.

At C. E. Cobb's gallery, 346 Boylston street, Mr. Piero Tozzi of Naples, Italy, is showing 15 oil canvases. Nearly all are portraits and they are done with dash and swing.

They have faults in drawing and in the unrefined passages of color placing that occur. Real success comes only by the trying out process of a score or more of years, but the promise of it in the portraits here shown is doubtful. In 1904 he secured the Italian Prize de Rome for a portrait. He has a picture in the Modern Art Gallery in Rome and one in the private collection of His Majesty, the King of Italy.

Following the exhibition of the paintings of the French artist, Renoir, at Kimball's on Arlington street, there will open an exhibit of the works of Dwight Blaney. The Renoir pictures remain till the 27th and Mr. Blaney's open on the 29th inst.

Francis J. Flanagan, the young landscape painter, will open an exhibition to be followed by a sale at the galleries of Lewis J. Bird & Co., 32 Bromfield street. The date of opening is Monday, March 29.

H. H. Gallison's exhibition of paintings will open at the gallery of the Saint Botolph Club, No. 2 Newbury street, on Monday and remain for two weeks.

The portraits (1 and 2) of the Italian ambassador to the United States and his wife, Baron and Baroness Edmond May or Des Planches, are two full length, life size works that are gay with uniform and chapeau on the baron and with jewels and rich materials enveloping the figure of the baroness. Both have the same spirited mien and no doubt the sitters are pleased with the results. While admiring their bravado and cleverness it seems apparent that these two works were perfunctorily performed. The two little Emery children are characteristic and here the painter has allowed himself to become very careless with the hands, but there is better work on the draperies.

These pictures will remain on view through March 30.

### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Concerning the exhibition of the National Academy in New York which opened last Saturday, the American Art News has this to say:

"With its annual reception and vanguarding yesterday, the National Academy of design opened its 84th annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West 57th street, where the pictures may be seen every week day and evening and Sunday afternoons through April 17.

A Superior Display. It is gratifying to be able to report that visitors to the exhibition will find both curiosity and anticipation more than satisfied, for the display has more of life and prominence than any of its predecessors. It is broad in scope; the younger and newer movements, such as those shown in the work of "the Eight" are represented and well hung.

Surprise will be felt and expressed by all art lovers, and especially by those who have followed recurring Academy exhibitions for many years, when the galleries are first visited. Never have they presented at the Academy show such an interesting assortment of pictures, and such an array of color and tone.

The prizes went to the following artists: The Julia A. Shaw Memorial, \$300, for the best work by an American woman, to A. Albright Wigand for "A Woman in Blue"; the first Hallgarten Prize, to Daniel Garber for his "Horses"; and the third to Ben Ali Haggin for his portrait, "Elfrida"; the Thomas B. Clarke Prize to Lydia F. Emmet for "Playmates"; the Inness Gold Medal to Ben Foster for his "Early Moonrise"; and the Saltus Medal to George De Forest Brush for a family group owned by the Art Institute of Chicago.

### ART NOTES.

Beginning next Monday there will be an exhibition at the Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury street, of landscape paintings in oil by Mr. Philip Little, to remain for two weeks.

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## PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER STEEL-FRAMED CAR IS BUILT AS MODEL

United Railways Company of St. Louis Finds the Single-End Type a Success After Experiment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The United Railways Company has recently completed at its shops a steel under-frame car of the pay-as-you-enter type, which will be used as a model for the building of future cars. The system of fare collection has been found a success after the operation of composite cars of the same general type during the past year, and the model car embodies improvements that were made as the result of the period of experiment.

The new car, which is described in detail in the Electric Railway Journal, is 1000 pounds less in weight than the cars of earlier design, a gain that is brought about by the omission of side-wall lining and sheathing, which omission also makes possible an increase in the effective interior width of the body by eight inches, the outside width of the car remaining the same as in the former type. An enlarged front vestibule, with seating arrangements for four, bringing the seating capacity of the entire car up to 50, is among the improvements. The windows of the car body all raise so as to leave large openings, 27½ by 27½ inches, for summer service. The floor is of composition resembling red concrete, and is said to be fire and water proof. The interior woodwork is natural cherry, the steel plates below the window rail are colored and grained to resemble cherry, and the ceiling is painted light blue. The seats are 34 inches over all in length, and the aisle between the seat-ends is 34 inches wide.

The platforms are arranged for single-end operation only, the operating equipment being installed at the right-hand corner of the front platform, and the motorman being separated from the passengers by a pipe-railing. A longitudinal seat 15 inches wide and five feet six inches long is built along the wall of the vestibule on the blind side. The exit door from the front platform has a 27-inch clear opening and a folding step. Both door and step are connected for operation by a handle above the controller.

On the rear platform the conductor is enclosed by a full-height partition with three sash and a folding outside door. A pipe-railing 16 inches from the rear dash serves to set off a small space for a few to stand on the rear platform, separating them from the incoming passengers, who on boarding pass between the railing and the vestibule, entering the car body through a 27-inch swinging door. The conductor collects the fares as the passengers pass the window of his compartment nearest the entrance door. The door is swung on double-swing hinges and is controlled by a double-acting door check, which serves to prevent too quick closing. A latch is provided so that unless tripped by the conductor the door will only swing inward. An inside check is also fastened on the doorpost within reach of the conductor so that he may lock the rear door against movement in either direction. A folding seat is provided for the conductor, and the window sash of his compartment are hung with balances so that they may be placed at the most convenient height for receiving fares.

## MEANINGLESS PHRASE IN USE

A meaningless English phrase is attaching itself to the literary language of America, "by way of being." Writers who abhor slang, who shiver in the presence of a split infinitive, who can tell to a hair the proper uses of the verb like, drag "by way of being" into their sentences as though they were adding a bit of grace. "He was by way of being a blacksmith" does not qualify in the slightest degree or in any direction the simple sentence "He was a blacksmith," says the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Formerly it was the fashion to say "He was a blacksmith by trade," as if blacksmithing was anything else, or as if a man forgot his blacksmithing lore when he became a policeman, a bartender or a millionaire. The "by trade" annex is obsolete.

The word however—"However, he was a blacksmith"—is passing into the limbo from which it should never have been drawn. "Notwithstanding" and "in spite of the fact" are in danger. There are editorial blue pencils which eliminate them from newspapers and magazines. In this time of reform it is ruthlessly reactionary to thrust upon the American people so inept and unless a phrase as "by way of being."

## FINISHING MODEL OF CUSTER STATUE

E. C. Potter, the sculptor, at Greenwich, Conn., has nearly completed his model of a statue of General Custer, for which the state of Michigan appropriated \$35,000. The statue is to be set up in the town of Monroe, Mich., Custer's home, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Custer is represented as bareheaded, riding a spirited horse, his long, flowing hair being a distinctive feature. He wears a military cloak, and the whole attitude is one of grace and dignity. Mrs. Custer recently visited the studio and expressed herself as greatly pleased with the design.

## Public Library Delivers Books by Automobile Service

Boston Institution Serves Patrons of Twenty-Eight Branches by Use of Two Machines.

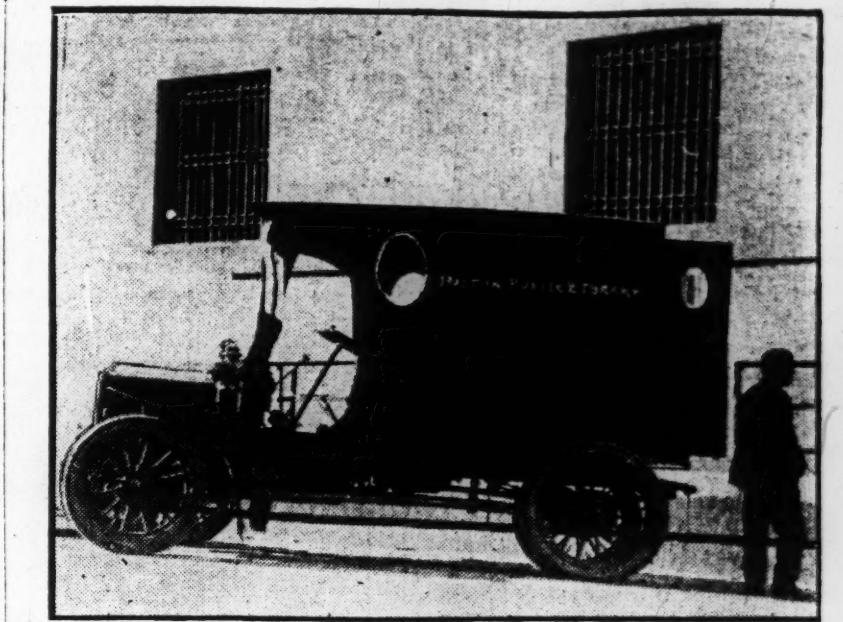
Automobile service is maintained by the Boston Public Library in carrying books to and from the 28 branch libraries of the main building in Copley square.

One of the two machines in use is pictured in the accompanying photograph. These automobiles were designed expressly for this service and succeeded the teams which were used for years. They make two trips a day each, covering the entire territory embraced by the Boston library system.

Persons in the outlying districts wishing to take out a special book which is contained only in the central library present the library card at any one of the 28 branch stations. The librarian in charge sends it at once to the central library and the book is brought out on the next trip.

In this way people living in Dorchester, Roslindale, East Boston and Charlestown have all the advantages of the central library, without going to the trouble of making the long trip to Copley square. Since the automobiles have been in use the splendid service they have rendered has been the subject of wonder and praise on the part of all book lovers, whose pleasure and comfort they have been the means of increasing.

There is one interesting thing about



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND AUTOMOBILE.

The delivery motor car is standing by the library waiting for its daily load of books. The building itself is splendidly decorated, containing mural paintings by Sargent, Abbey and Pavis de Chavannes.

the building in Copley square that is not generally known. All its privileges are open to all citizens of the state, as well as the city. Part of the ground upon which the present building stands belonged to the state of Massachusetts, and it was granted to the library on condition that the use of the library should be free to the citizens of the state.

Visitors to Boston are, of course, wel-

come to the free use of the library; but persons living in other parts of the state can obtain books from the Boston library through their local libraries. If a resident in any town outside the city of Boston wishes any book in the building in Copley square, the librarian of his local library will send to Boston for it, if requested, and the book is then loaned through the local library, which becomes responsible for its return.

## COMMERCE MEN GIVE LOVING CUP

A magnificent silver loving cup was recently presented to C. C. Moore, the former president of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco. It was the gift of the members who took the excursion to Los Angeles and the Imperial Valley in December of last year.

Moore organized the trip and those who went were so delighted that they decided on the train to commission Shreve & Co. to make a \$1000 cup, says the San Francisco Examiner.

The hands that surround the cup are of solid gold and at the base are photos printed on silver of snap shots of the trip. One of the characteristic pictures is that of C. C. Moore shaking hands with President Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles.

## ELIOT ADVOCATES AID TO LEARNING

COLUMBIA, S. C.—President Eliot of Harvard University spoke Friday evening in the hall of the House of Representatives under the auspices of the alumni of the University of South Carolina, laying especial emphasis on the improvement that has taken place in educational methods.

The modern methods of education, he maintained, are far superior to those of 60 years ago. The methods have changed, he went on, from the deductive method, dependent on memory and discrimination, to the inductive method, based on actual observation and inference. The modern system, he said, teaches the student to do, not primarily to know.

Education, he held, should be directed toward the end of training a nation's youth en masse for the duties of citizenship.

## NOME SENDS OUT HEAVY GOLD BAR

SEATTLE—A 50-pound bar of gold, valued at \$11,000, has arrived at the Seattle assay office direct from Nome, 63 days en route. It traveled by dog team to Fairbanks, thence to Valdez, and finally by steamer to Seattle, a total distance of some 3000 miles, in mid-winter. A few years ago such a journey would have attracted universal attention. Now it is a mere incident among many. As such it marks the progress and development of Alaska, which is no longer an unknown land, and consequently possesses no terrors for the hardy men who are rapidly bringing it into intimate touch with the rest of the country. The mistaken person who refers to Alaska as "the far North" and the "land of snow and ice" is almost extinct.

# Everybody's Magazine

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Some people seem to think that EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE is trying to attack Wall Street.

How useless!

Wall Street is the greatest legitimate market in the world. To attack it would be as foolish as attacking the wheat on the farm, or the gold in the mint.

## Everybody's Is After One Man

The man who owes all his time and thought to his own business, but who buys stocks on a margin from kind-hearted strangers and fritters away his time hanging over the ticker.

That man can kiss his money good-bye.

And EVERYBODY'S is PROVING IT.

You'll get the proof from the outside and from the inside in the April number: outside, from an experienced Wall Street reporter; inside, from another "converted" manager of a branch broker's office.

## THE MISSISSIPPI

Do you want earning money for you? Read "Making Rivers Work" in this April EVERYBODY'S. Do you want fun, fresh air, general wholesomeness, lovable nonsense and spirited fiction?

GET THE APRIL EVERYBODY'S

15 Cents a Copy

\$1.50 a Year

THE RIDGWAY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

If you don't quite understand the cover, remember that the party who is "stung" in a "margin deal" is on the front end of the ticker tape (towards you). The parties who are giving him the laugh wear silk hats.

IN WRITING, PLEASE MENTION THE "MONITOR"

## NEED OF COLLEGE WAS RECOGNIZED

Not long ago the president of a college that needs funds had occasion to call at the office of a captain of industry who had worked his way up without a university education. When the college head observed the greatness of the institution built up by the "untutored one" he marveled at how he had got along. The captain was still too busy to give him attention, so he had a chance to look around a little and meditate.

Finally the captain called an office boy.

"Billy," he said, "here's a fellow has mixed in a lot of foreign phrases in this letter. Run over to Professor Johnson, in the bookkeeping department, have him translate them, and hurry back."

The college president rose to his feet and stood aghast. Here was the solution of it. The captain of industry simply had his office boy and the old professor attend to his lack of education. He was not hampered in the least, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

But it gave the college head a bright idea.

"You recognize," he began, "that if it had not been for the college you would not have had a professor on your list—college men have their places in almost every institution."

"Oh, yes," replied the captain. "Now what can I do for you?"

"I'd like to interest you—"

"Yes I know," broke in the captain.

"Put me down for a thousand."

COPY OF KORAN

HAS GOLD COVER

The most valuable work in existence is said to be a copy of the Koran, now treasured in the Mohammedan city of Isfahan-Rum, Persia. The covers, 9½ by 4 inches, are of solid gold, one eighth inch thick, while precious stones set in symbolic designs figure in the center and at each of the corners, says the London Globe. The book is written upon parchment, and this part of the work alone is valued at £10,000.

## ART TREASURES BRING BIG PRICE

Boston Man Pays Nearly Sixteen Thousand Dollars for Corot's "Le Patre" at New York Sale.

NEW YORK—Twenty-three paintings, the property of the late James A. Garland, were sold in Mendelssohn Hall Friday evening for \$81,975. "Cattle and Pool," by Dupre, sold for \$9000. Daubigny's "Morning on the Marne," starting at a \$2500 bid and jumping to \$3000 and \$5000 immediately, sold at \$14,000. For two canvases, each about 8 by 10 inches, by Millet and Rousseau, respectively, "A Shepherdess" and "La Ferme," two dealers competed keenly. "A Shepherdess" sold to one of the firms for \$11,300 and "La Ferme" to the other for \$11,700. The high figure of the evening was paid by T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, who gave \$15,900 for Corot's "Le Patre," a landscape composition of early evening. As Mr. Coolidge sometimes buys for the Boston Art Museum, there was the customary speculation as to whether the painting is to find its home there. The canvases bringing more than \$1000 follow:

"A Shepherdess," by Millet, Scott & Fowles, \$11,300; "La Ferme," Rousseau, Knoedler & Co., \$11,700; "Venice," Rico, W. B. Gow, \$1000; "Le Patre," Corot, T. J. Coolidge, Jr., \$15,900; "Market Morning," A. Pissini, C. Vanderbilt Barton, \$1050; "Morning on the Marne," Daubigny, C. McMullin, \$14,000; "L'Isle Des Amours," Diaz, Knoedler & Co., \$5200; "Autumn Morning," Dupre, N. L. Amster, \$4200; "Cattle and Pool," Dupre, A. Glaesner & Co., \$9000; "On the Scheldt," Clays, G. T. Bonner, \$1850.

## EXPLOITING SOUTHERN WOODS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Stewart-Greer Lumber Company, composed of northern capitalists, has entered the hardwood lumber domestic and export trade here. Its capital stock is \$250,000. The company owns 11,000 acres of hardwood timberland near Mangham, La., and is negotiating for other tracts in that section.

## PRINCE PLEASED OVER EXPERIMENT

Twenty years ago Prince Albert of Monaco, who is a scholar, distributed in the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and America, 1700 "floaters," water-tight, cigar-shaped cylinders, furnished with fins. Finders were asked, in half a dozen languages, to fill out a form of information inside the cylinder and forward same to the prince. The information requested related to the course of the gulf stream and ocean currents, their swiftness, etc.

In the course of time 130 "floaters" were returned to the prince, enabling him to lay out his famous chart of the Atlantic ocean, which has proved to be of great service to the navies of the world, says the San Francisco Examiner.

## NEW RAILROAD SPIKE APPEARS

An ingenious invention is being placed on the local market in the shape of an improved railroad spike. It is called the Balfour two-prong spike, and, as its name implies, it is bifurcated instead of having a solid shaft. It is not split, but the center of the shaft is cut out, and the two ends sharpened and turned slightly outward. The result is that when driven the two prongs spread out and curve upward, making a spike which will stand a much greater strain than the one in ordinary use, says the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist. A local company has just been formed to exploit the invention, styled Balfour's Patents, Limited. The first board of directors will include Albion Johns, Robert W. Clark, Edward Coventry, John W. Balfour and Albert T. Griffiths.



## COPLEY SQUARE IS MOST FAVORED AS HUB'S CIVIC CENTER

(Continued from Page One.)

assessment for betterment in certain cases on surrounding property that has been thus benefited by public improvement.

"By the acts of 1859 all buildings were finally excluded from the Public Garden except a City Hall and buildings for horticultural purposes. Commonwealth avenue, which is so fine a thoroughfare in itself, ends toward the east abruptly at an iron fence, behind which somewhat remotely stands the equestrian statue of Washington. A stately executive city building might be placed between the statue and the bridge over the lake. In the remote future the sites on Arlington street might also be occupied by public buildings. A very noble arrangement of buildings would thus form the termination of a very fine avenue and have ample light on every side and easy access to all parts of the city. All this could probably be obtained at little or no cost, as the sale of the present City Hall would go far to cover all needed outlay.

"There are many sites in Boston where a civic center might be formed about open spaces, perhaps with a city hall as the chief building, or consisting of a group of other public edifices either educational, governmental, financial or charitable in character. The sites most considered for such a center may be reviewed briefly as follows:

"The property owned by the city contiguous to the present City Hall and now occupied by the old court house, the old registry of deeds and the police station, might be covered with new buildings and these might be extended, as suggested by the recent report of the finance commission, to include Miles block. This plan has been carefully considered with regard to the city's financial condition and the present channels of business and has many admirable features, but it does not present an opportunity to create an ample civic center, about which other public edifices might be grouped without crowding a neighborhood already congested.

"The sale of the existing City Hall and the profit accruing from the sale of land taken but not finally needed, would go far toward paying for this new site and some of its buildings. The center created by either of these plans lies at the intersection of Arlington street extended and the prolongation of St. James avenue (widened). It is, therefore, well connected with Copley square, the Back Bay station, Boylston street, Park square and should be convenient of access from all parts of the city, although retired from the traffic of Boylston street and Columbus avenue.

"Castle Square has been proposed as a central site for a civic center, and the undeveloped region between it and Columbus avenue offers a fine chance for extending and widening Arlington street in a very monumental way to this site. The cost of executing this scheme and the problematical development of property in the vicinity of Castle square have thus far stood as an obstacle to its realization.

"We have already one city center—inadequate, it is true—but well begun. Trinity Church and the Public Library form two sides of an unfinished group. The Art Museum is about to move away. If a site for a city hall is to be bought, this square might be finished and be made very fine and complete by placing a city hall on the museum site and a related public building on the north side of the square. The situation is geographically central and convenient to all parts of the city. It is exceptionally well served by steam and electric roads. City buildings here would injure no property rights, but would probably enhance values. An altogether satisfactory civic center would be the result.

The reports on canals and waterways, submitted to the commission by Richard A. Hale, civil engineer, contains a statement regarding the possibility of reviving the old Middlesex canal, and a detailed scheme for the construction of a canal across the state from Boston to the Hudson river. On the subject of the Middlesex canal, Mr. Hale says: "The difficulties of obtaining the original route, or an approximation to it, the large cost of water supply which at low stages of flow would be insufficient, and the general reconstruction would amount to a very large sum from which but a small return would be received judging from past experiences with the canal in comparison with railroad transportation.

## NEW LYNN COURT CASE UNSETTLED

LYNN, Mass.—With the Essex county commissioners sticking to their original position in regard to paying a rental of \$3000 for Lynn's new courthouse and the city still determined upon charging them eight per cent of the cost of the structure, or \$3600, there is a possibility of the new building not being occupied immediately upon its completion.

## PARTY TO FOLLOW DR. COOK.

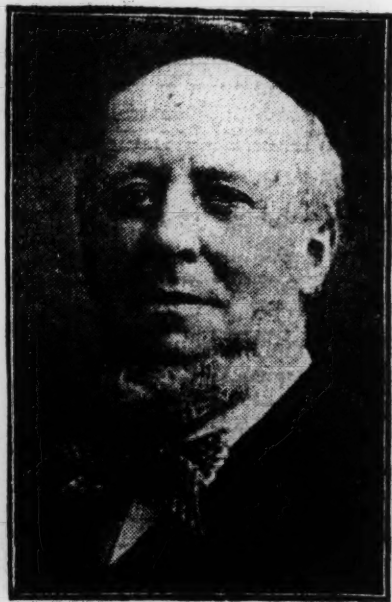
NEW YORK.—Plans to follow Dr. F. A. Cook, the Polar explorer, have been outlined by Captain Osborn of the Arctic Club. Contributions have been coming in steadily and a party will sail in the early summer under the American flag.

## FITCHBURG PASTOR RESIGNS.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—The Rev. Albert Leonard Squier, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, has announced his acceptance of a call to the pastorate of the Summerfield Methodist Church in Brooklyn.

## Michigan University Head in Boston

President Angell to Be Honor Guest at the Banquet of the New England Alumni Society Tonight.



JAMES B. ANGELL,  
President of University of Michigan.

The annual banquet of the New England Alumni Association of the University of Michigan will be held at the Parker House this evening. The Rev. Frederick M. White of Winthrop, president of the association, will preside. Among the speakers are to be James B. Angell, president of the university; G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University; Hugh W. Ogden of Boston and Percy H. Richardson of Portland, Me. It is expected that about 75 members will be present.

The coming of President Angell at this time is of rather unusual interest. It is probably the last time he will be East while president of the university, as his resignation goes into effect next June. As he has been the head of the university for almost 40 years, nearly all the graduates today remember him as the one who directed them in their first entry into the world of usefulness. He has not been in Boston for several years. He was present at the New York alumni

dinner Friday evening, and is expected here late this afternoon. He will leave for the West after stopping here a day at the Parker House.

## DEFINES NATURE AS ART OF GOD

"Nature is God's art and art is man's highest appreciation of nature," declared Prof. Edward Howard Griggs in his lecture on "Beauty and the Culture of the Spirit" this morning at Tremont Temple.

The lecture was the eighth and last in a series of discourses on "Art and the Human Spirit."

Professor Griggs in reviewing the whole course of his lectures said that the deep relation beauty sustains to human life had been the underlying problem for consideration.

Continuing he said: "There is something eternal in all great art. No definition of beauty can be given in intellectual form, for beauty appeals to the whole man—to the intellect, to the emotions and to the imagination. It is indeed possible to appreciate and admire something we do not in the least understand. The joy of life depends largely upon appreciation, and this appreciation constitutes the larger and deeper basis of our experience. Life is always in advance of the theory of life; we live first and think about it and analyze it afterwards; indeed, it is true 'we live better than we think for.'"

The lecturer spoke of the three aspects of the life of appreciation as beauty, love and faith and added, "And you may include wisdom as an aspect of the life of appreciation; in saying this I do not mean 'understanding' but 'wisdom.'"

## PROJECT HITS AT CUSTOMS TOWER

Two Boston Architects Find Slight Encouragement for Their Proposed Alteration Plans.

Wm. G. Preston and John Kahlmeyer, Boston architects, have proposed an alternative plan for the Boston Custom House enlargement, which is intended to give four times the floor area of the present building, at the same time preserving the characteristics of that structure. It is also designed to permit the placing of complete departments on every story. The estimated cost is \$1,500,000.

The design adds nine or 10 stories to the old structure, which forms a massive base to the building. It is proposed also to remove the old second floor opening into the dome, thus making a gallery of the second story or rotunda.

A member of the merchants' committee said that the merchants were not interested in any proposition likely to upset the tower plan.

## IRONMASTER PULLS MAN FROM CANAL

EASTON, Penn.—B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., president of the Thomas Iron Company and one of the foremost iron masters in the United States, today rescued a man from the Lehigh canal below this city. Mr. Fackenthal was in his automobile on his way to his office when he saw the man floundering in the water. He stopped his automobile and running to the bank of the canal dragged him out and rushed him to one of the local institutions.

## TO AGAIN WORK ASPHALT BEDS

CARACAS.—The difficulties between the Venezuelan government and the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company having been settled, the yacht Viking has left La Guayra for Guanao with the company's representatives and lawyers aboard.

They will immediately take legal possession of the territory in accordance with the settlement, and begin work again in the asphalt beds.

## ROOT TO AID CHARITIES.

NEW YORK.—Senator Elihu Root has been elected a member of the board of managers of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Joseph M. Choate is the president. Word was conveyed from Senator Root to the board of his keen interest in the work of the association.

## SENATOR LODGE RULES IN NAHANT

NAHANT, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the first voter of this town to enter the town hall today where the annual town meeting is in session, and a few minutes later he was elected by acclamation to be moderator of the meeting, a position which he has filled for the past 25 years. He came to town this forenoon but a few minutes before 11 o'clock, having just arrived from Washington.

The article relative to the muffling of motor boats is likely to cause a contest. The lobstermen and fishermen of the town are opposing this article because they contend the muffling of their boats will mean an added expense in running them.

There are 30 candidates for the 15 offices to be filled, seven of these being candidates for the three positions on the board of selectmen. F. Walters is due to be reelected town clerk, as there is no opposition to him.

The town will vote on the question of license and it is considered probable that it will again be in the license column. Neither the no-license advocates nor the license people have shown any particular activity in the matter.

## MELLEN REPLIES TO COMMISSIONER

In replying to the request of Representative Norman White of the railroad commissioners for further information about the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, President Mellen of the road in a statement says:

"The Providence Securities Company did not sell its stock and assets to the New Haven company, and the Providence Securities Company declines to disclose what, if any, assets it is now possessed of."

President Mellen says: "The New Haven company owns and operates no steamships, but leases under its lease of the Harlem River & Port Chester railroad, a corporation of the state of New York, certain tugs, floats and transfer steamers, floating derricks, lighters, etc."

## GIVEN CHARGE OF FEDERAL BUILDING

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield has received a notice from the treasury department at Washington that he has been appointed custodian of the Federal Building, succeeding Collector of Internal Revenue James D. Gill.

Mr. Mansfield will qualify next Monday as custodian, a position which is unsalaried. Henry A. Vose, assistant custodian, will be retained in his position under the new custodian. He receives a salary of \$2000, and it is upon him that most of the routine work of the office falls.

Mr. Gill and his force of clerks will vacate their quarters within the next two weeks to give place to the force that is to be appointed by Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Gill is at present in the western part of the state upon business, but is expected to return the first of the week.

## BURR CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL.

Representative Herbert W. Burr of Dorchester has announced his candidacy for the nomination to the Governor's council in the 2d councillor district, to succeed the Hon. Albion F. Bemis of Brookline.

The district is made up of the following towns: Attleboro, Berkeley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, North Attleboro, Norton, Dedham, Dover, Foxboro, Franklin, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood, Weymouth and Wrentham, also the cities of Quincy and Taunton and wards 20, 21, 23 and 24 of the city of Boston.

## MONEY FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

WASHINGTON.—A bill offered by Representative Coudrey of Missouri makes ex-Presidents honorary members of the United States Senate for life and as such gives them a salary of \$25,000 per annum.

Another, introduced by Representative Bennett of New York, provides that ex-Presidents shall have a seat in the House of Representatives with the right of debating, but not of voting.

## THOUSANDS OF IMMIGRANTS LAND

NEW YORK.—Nearly 10,000 homeseekers, chiefly from the Italian earthquake zone, arrived Friday on six liners. It was not a record, but it was the largest number of steerage passengers that has arrived at this port in two years. Next in numbers to the Italian immigrants were the Jews.

The ships and their steerage lists were as follows:

The Venezia from Naples, with 1380. The Lazio, from Naples and Genoa, with 1090.

The Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg, with 2205.

The Lithuania, of the Russian-Asiatic from Mediterranean ports, with 1350.

The Lituanian, of the Russian Asiatic line, from Russian ports, with 928.

The San Giorgio, of the Sicula-Americana line, from Russian ports, with 1550.

## REVIVE HETCH-HETCHY PROJECT.

WASHINGTON.—Another attempt is to be made to obtain the approval of Congress to the transfer of jurisdiction over the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, from the federal government to the city of San Francisco for municipal water purposes.

## TULANE EDUCATIONAL FUND GETS OVER MILLION DOLLARS

Executors File Provisional Account of Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb's Beneficence to the Noted Southern College—Suit Pending Over Lawyers' Fees.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The provisional account that has just been filed in the succession of the late Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb shows that the executors have turned over to the board of administrators of the Tulane educational fund, the universal legatee, securities valued at \$1,597,110, real estate worth \$14,000 and \$89,000 in cash. The executors are Joseph A. Hinks and Dr. Brandt V. B. Dixon, president of the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for girls, a branch of Tulane University. They still hold shares in different interests valued at \$292,456, that will also be turned over to the educational fund.

In addition to these amounts the legatee has also previously received \$610,482 in securities, dividends and interest. In establishing the claims of the legatee against the presumptive heirs to Mrs. Newcomb's estate, the sum of \$115,871 has already been expended in attorneys' and executors' fees; and a suit is now

pending in New York city over the matter of additional attorneys' fees that were declared excessive by the executors.

The Newcomb Memorial College founded by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb in memory of her young daughter, is one of the most beautiful places in New Orleans, as well as one of the most advanced and successful colleges in the South. Its growth has been so great that plans have been made to abandon the present site for a larger one near Tulane University, where it will occupy entirely new buildings that are to be designed especially for its use.

During the 20 years of its existence, Newcomb College has had only one president, Dr. Brandt V. B. Dixon, who was appointed by its founder and who has a national reputation as an educator and scholar. The college has become widely known for its pottery and textile art, receiving for these things more orders from this and foreign countries than it can fill.

## GIVE UP OVATION FOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK.—Mayor George H. Steil and the citizens of Hoboken, N. J., have abandoned their plan to give ex-President Roosevelt a send-off when he sails on the steamer Hamburg next Tuesday to begin his African trip. The mayor received the following letter from Mr. Roosevelt Friday:

"My Dear Mr. Mayor—You are most kind, but I shall wish to go through Hoboken as quietly as possible. I suppose a few friends who wish to say goodbye to me will be at the pier. Yours,  
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## LAWYERS CONFER OVER OIL CASES

WASHINGTON.—A conference was held today between Attorney-General Wickersham, District Attorney Sims and Special Counsel Wilkerson of Chicago as to the government plans in the prosecution of the half dozen remaining cases of alleged rebating in which the Standard Oil Company is defendant.

It is expected by the attorney-general that a conclusion will be reached within a fortnight.



## Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

## Opening of Spring Season

For the past six weeks we have been busily engaged in preparing for this great event with one object constantly in our minds, viz: to present to the people of New England the finest exhibition of outer garments for ladies and misses that could possibly be gotten together under one roof AND WE HAVE SUCCEEDED.

Descriptions of the many beautiful and interesting garments are entirely inadequate, you must make a personal inspection. A very few here mentioned.

THREE-PIECE SUITS of Prunella, French Serge and Soleil, with trimmings of lace and braid to match the different colors, including all the new shades of gray, green, rose; also black.  
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An unusually large stock of the newest evening coats and capes designed especially for the coming opera season is now ready for inspection.

Particular attention is called to the new "MARY GARDEN" EVENING CAPES in tan, blue, gray, green, peach and leather shades. Special opening inducement at  
\$19.50 and \$25.00

NEW COATS in Pongee, Tussah, Cloth of Gold, new jet trimmings, semi-fitted and empire models.....From \$15.00 to \$35.00

NEW RAINCOATS in Gloria, in various shades, prices \$15.50, \$22.50 and \$25.00

NEW LACE COATS in black and in white, button and tassel trimmed, semi-fitted and empire models.....\$16.75 to \$85.00

NEW MODEL COATS of Ottoman and Bengaline silk, Persian and jet trimmings. Prices.....\$19.50 to \$48.50

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Artistic Jewelry  
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Sectional Book Cases promote interest in good literature, encourage refinement and add beauty to home environment.  
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42 & 44 St. Botolph St.

Only Pool in the city for Ladies and  
Children (boys to 15 years). Apply  
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**Remnant Room**  
Fourth Floor  
496 Washington Street  
We are showing magnificent line of  
worsted dress goods, in all the newest col-  
ors and designs; ladies should not let  
this opportunity pass without looking at the  
line over before buying their spring suits;  
gentlemen's suitings a specialty.

**TOILET PARLORS**  
Largest dealers and  
manufacturers of first  
quality human hair  
goods.  
On process of thor-  
oughly sterilizing hair  
renders it absolutely  
sanitary. (We man-  
ufacture on premises.)

**45 EXPERT OPERATORS**  
0000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE.  
15 MARCEL WAYERS, HAIRDRESSERS,  
20 MANICURES.

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**Paris Pattern**  
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Are fitting ladies' dresses absolutely per-  
fect, in paper patterns of advanced de-  
signs, skirts, jackets, waists and shirt  
waists, etc. From these fitted patterns a  
lady can make her dress without trying on.

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NEAR HERALD BUILDING.  
\$12—SMART GOWNS—\$12  
MME. DENISE  
149 Tremont st., room 66.

**G. A. STRACHAN**  
LADIES' TAILOR, 194 DARTMOUTH ST.

**Results of Monitor Advertising**

**THE W. H. RICHARDSON CO.**  
**MEN'S OUTFITTERS**  
(336 WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR PARKMAN) BOSTON  
WE OCCUPY THE ENTIRE BUILDING FOUR FLOORS

**Feb. 3, 1909.**

**Christian Science Monitor,**  
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—  
We have been figuring out the proposition of advertising, that is, the results from  
the different papers which we advertise in, and I can frankly say that we have felt better  
direct results from the Monitor than almost any other paper we ever advertised in.

We are very much pleased and we certainly expect to continue in the same line with  
your paper.

Very truly yours,  
The W. H. Richardson Co.  
*Charles Richardson*  
General Manager

## LADIES' SPECIALTIES

**OPENING**  
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603-607 BOYLSTON STREET.  
Latest Paris Fad—Satin Trousers, also French Lingerie  
MME. TART, Telephone 3911-1 B. B.

**NEW SPRING PATTERNS**  
—AT—  
**BOSTON OFFICE L'ART DE LA MODE**  
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MISS FRIEND, Telephone 3911-1 B. B.

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**FURNITURE PACKING**  
China, bric-a-brac carefully packed by exp.  
men only; all household goods packed and  
shipped to all parts of the world.  
**WARNER & CO.**  
10 Hawley Place; Tel. 1517 Fort Hill.

**FOR AN ARTISTIC HOME**  
CONSULT Miss E. B. Prescott, who will  
design, purchase or superintend  
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**SUMNER E. BOWMAN**  
233 Old South Building, Telephone Main  
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The Softest, Most Attractive and Serviceable  
made from old Carpets.  
CO. 32 Hollis st., Boston. The whole story  
by mail, on request.

**TRY** my imported mantles for your Wel-  
bach lights; most brilliant and durable  
ever offered; three for \$1, mailed to any







# Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

## STOCK MARKET IS NARROW AND DULL DURING SESSION

Hill Stocks Show Rather Surprising Strength During Early Trading When General Tone Is Heavy.

## BOSTON IS QUIET

The New York stock market was dull and generally heavy during the two-hour session today. It was believed that the rapid advance of the last day or two was the result of a good deal of short covering and that this interest has been largely reduced as a result. Consequently prices were allowed to sag from the beginning of business today.

The Hill stocks were an exception to the early market weakness and their firmness and activity rather surprised the traders. Northern Pacific opened unchanged at 138½ and rose to 140 during the first hour. Great Northern preferred opened at 140½ and advanced to 142. Union Pacific, which made a very encouraging advance yesterday and lost its gain before the close of the market opened a quarter lower at 178 and after advancing a quarter declined to 177½.

Reading was active and irregular, fluctuating between 128½, the opening price, and 127½ during the greater part of the session. The rather limited supply of floating stock and the large short interest caused the price to advance easily when shorts cover. Interborough-Metropolitan, which showed evidences of weakening yesterday, breaking over two points, opened a quarter lower at 42 and declined to 41 on a limited volume of trading. Both of the Steel issues declined fractionally. Amalgamated Copper was slightly firmer in the early trading around 68½ to 68½.

The Boston market was quiet and price changes were small. North Butte was off an eighth at the opening at 67½ and dropped a point and a half to 66. Other coppers were generally lower. Lake was up ¼ at 17½. United Shoe Machinery was ¾ higher at 54½. Toward noon some of the leading New York stocks showed a firmer tone, but the market was narrow and dull.

The closing of both markets was generally weak, but the net changes were mostly fractional. The total sales of New York stocks were 217,000 shares.

## DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: Most of the tests by which trade activity is measured make favorable records. The railroads are doing well, their earnings, while under the mark of 1907, being 12.7 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year. There can be no vital cause for depression when the statistics of bank clearings outside of New York show a gain, not only of 12.7 per cent over 1908, but also of 5.6 per cent over 1906.

Much the more important feature of the week in cotton goods has been the resumption of export demand. Most of the business taken was by the southern mills, and the total volume placed thus far is estimated at 20,000 bales or more, chiefly of 3-yard and 3.25-yard sheetings. This has resulted in increased firmness on heavy goods for the domestic trade, although on gray goods of the coarser counts quotations show increasing irregularity. Printers report little new business, while Southern gingham continue to be active, owing to the fact that Eastern manufacturers in this line are sold up.

New business in footwear continues small, but some New England manufacturers have reserve orders which will last them for sometime. Shipments from Boston for the week, according to the Shoe & Leather Reporter, were 96,585 cases against 85,984 the preceding week and 71,602 a year ago.

## MARKET NEWS

LOS ANGELES—Representatives of the Tehuantepec National railroad are studying the commercial situation in Los Angeles. This is in connection with the general investigation of Pacific coast opportunities which will lead to a greater diversion of European shipments to the direct route in these parts.

The Chicago Auditorium Theater has been secured for the business sessions of the American Bankers' Association during the convention to be held the week of Sept. 13. The clearing house banks passed a resolution requesting the banks of Chicago not to engage rooms in bulk at the various hotels for their customers. This action is commendable and will leave the hotels open for the bankers of the country to reserve their own accommodations, and they will be taken care of according to the date of their applications, as first come will be first served.

PITTSBURGH—Coke building has been started at the plant of the Standard Steel Car Company at Butler after a shutdown of nine months. The pressing and shearing departments were put in operation this week, following the resumption of the shearing department last week. The company is now employing over 2000 men. The Butler Bolt & Rivet Works, a subsidiary plant, will be put in operation Monday.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and closing bid of the principal active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Amer Car & Foundry	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Amer Ice Securities	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Amer Locomotive	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Amer Smelt & Refining	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Amer Steel & Ref	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Amer Steel Foundry	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Amer Sugar	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Amer Tobacco	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Anacosta	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Atchafalpa	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Canadian Pacific	167 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chicago & Alton	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Chicago Great Western	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Consolidated Gas	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
General Electric	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Great Northern	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Great Northern Ore	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Illinois Central	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Interboro-Met	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Kansas City Southern	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Kansas & Texas	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Missouri Pacific	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
New York Central	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Norfolk & Western	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Northern Pacific	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
People's Gas	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pennsylvania	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Reading	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Republic Steel	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rock Island	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Southern Pacific	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
St Paul	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Union Pacific	178 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
U S Rubber	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U S Steel pref.	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Wabash	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Wisconsin Central	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

	Opening	High	Low
Am Tel & Tel conv.	151 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2
Atchafalpa	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2
Chicago Rock Island	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Chicago Rock Island	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
Denver Rio Grande	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
Interboro-Met	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Japan	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2
N Y N H & H conv 3/28	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2
N Y City & H conv 3/28	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2 conv	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
Reading	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
Union Pacific conv	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2
United States Steel	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Wabash	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
Wisconsin Central	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2

	Bid	Asked
U. S. reg. 28	101 1/2	102
do coupon	101 1/2	102
U. S. reg. 38	101 1/2	102
do coupon	101 1/2	102
Small bonds	100	101
U. S. reg. 48	119	119 1/2
do coupon	119 1/2	120 1/2
Panama	101	101 1/2
do reg. 1938	101	101 1/2
District Columbia	108 1/2	109
Philippine	100	101

## COMBINATION OF COKE PRODUCERS

PITTSBURGH—The promotion of the largest coke producing company in the world, selling its product in the open market, has been effected here by John W. Boileau of Pittsburgh.

The proposition is backed by New York capitalists, whose names are unknown, and one of the largest independent steel manufacturers in the East, said to be Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The consolidation is to be composed of 67 independent coke companies. Of this number 70 per cent have given options on their properties to Mr. Boileau. The 67 companies represent an aggregate capitalization of \$30,000,000. The capitalization of the combined companies is to be increased, however.

The consolidated coke companies have an aggregate of 12,000 ovens and 18,000 acres of coal land, with a capacity of 10,000,000 tons of coke per year. It is figured that if working full capacity the new company will have a coal supply for the next 16 years.

## DIVIDENDS

The Wilkesbarre Gas & Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1 as registered March 22.

The United States Finishing Company has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock payable March 31. This is an increase of 1/4 of 1 per cent from the previous declaration, placing the stock on a 5 per cent basis. The company has also declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock.

## CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds no sale.

The exchanges and balances for today and week compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

	1909.	1908.
Exchanges	\$23,448,761	\$20,428,540
Balances	2,326,502	1,016,129

Week—Exchanges \$151,145,500 \$125,263,025 Balances 13,832,315 8,742,369

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the Clearing House of \$653,542.

## LACKAWANNA IS NOT DISQUIETED BY YEAR'S WORK

Steel Company Shows a Big Falling Off in Earnings, but Improvement Is Expected This Year.

## A SMALL DEFICIT

The Lackawanna Steel Company expects this year to show a different kind of balance sheet from the exhibit it was obliged to make last year on account of the business depression.

During the next 12 months an improvement in the iron and steel industry is expected, and the Lackawanna Steel Company will shortly show larger earnings. This will be necessary if the directors hope to sell a block of first consolidated 5s and thus retire the notes. The works at Buffalo are modern and well located for economical operation, and the company is in position to produce iron and steel at low cost, according to many authorities.

The annual report of the Lackawanna Steel Company is of interest in showing how an independent company engaged in that business survived the depression of 1908. The document covers operations of the year ended Dec. 31, 1908. Net income, together with charges and surplus for the period, compared with results for the two previous fiscal years, shows:

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Net income	\$1,533,000	\$5,411,000	\$5,846,000
Charges	2,080,000	2,255,000	1,632,000
Surplus	\$317,000	\$3,156,000	\$4,214,000

\*Deficit.  
Last year closed with a deficit of \$187,000, whereas in the previous year there was a surplus of \$4,176,000. This result to holders of the company's securities is not disquieting, because many strong interests are associated with the enterprise.

There are three important issues of Lackawanna Steel bonds: \$15,000,000 of first 5s, due 1923; \$10,000,000 of 5 per cent notes, due March 1, 1910, and \$30,000,000 of first consolidated 5s, none of the latter being outstanding, but \$12,500,000 of them are pledged to secure the 5 per cent notes. Following the bonds and notes is about \$35,000,000 of stock.

## SHIPPING NEWS

The first shipment of sheep taken from this port to Europe for several months goes out today on the Warren line steamship Sackem, Captain Murdoch, for Liverpool. For several months, because of the high price of sheep in this country, there have been practically none exported. The Sackem takes 1002 sheep. She also carries 911 cattle, 34,000 bushels of corn, 100 tons of flour, 300 tons of provisions, 500 bales of cotton, two refrigerators of fresh beef, etc.

The Wilson line steamship Toronto, Captain Young, arrived at Mystic wharf from Hull, England, late Friday, bringing in one of the largest shipments received from that port for months. She had 2000 tons for Boston and about an equal amount for New York. Her Boston consignments included a large amount of baled camels' hair, salted hides, pulp, flax, machinery, 2000 bales of Australian wool and general merchandise.

Another foreign arrival Friday was the Leyland line steamship Bostonian, from Manchester, England, with a large cargo and 20 returning cattle.

The advance guard of the Gloucester mackerel fleet has arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., in the form of the Electric Flash, Capt. William Bisert. The captain looked over the fishing grounds before he dropped anchor, but did not see any fish in sight.

Following are the arrivals of fishing vessels at T wharf this morning, with their fares in pounds:

Evelyn L. Smith	16,000
Emily Cooney	5000
Georgia	1500
Eva Avina	1500
Blanch F. Irving	1500
Teresa & Alice	5000
George E. Lane	13,500

Dealers' prices of fish per hundred weight at T wharf today are here given:

Haddock	\$3.25, large cod \$2.75, small cod \$2.25 to \$2.50, large hake \$2.75, small hake \$1.25, cusk 90 cents.
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## FINANCIAL NOTES

Mercantile agencies report trade indications encouraging in the main.

For the first week of March, 44 roads report gross earnings of \$10,422,328 against \$9,534,627 last year, an increase of \$887,701 or 9.31 per cent.

Steel workers are protesting against tariff cuts.

After being idle for 17 months, the mill at Pittsburg of the Crucible Steel Company of America will resume operations Monday.

Plans and specifications for the improvement of a section of the large canal, involving an expenditure by New York state of between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000, have been submitted by State Engineer Frank Williams.

A Chicago dispatch says that the International Harvester Company will invest \$30,000,000 in establishing two manufacturing plants in Europe—one in France.

## IRRIGATION BOND DISCUSSED BY A WESTERN BANKER

Says This Form of Security Is Becoming Very Much in Favor Among Financiers in Central and Middle West.

## ARE A PRIOR LIEN

Robert O. Morrison, president of the Farmers Mortgage & Loan Company, Denver, Col., is the author of an interesting article on irrigation bonds in National Finance, in which he says:

"In the past few years the irrigation bond has made its appearance in the financial world, and has met with a very marked degree of favor in the financial centers of the central and middle West, and especially in the city of Chicago, where a large amount of these bonds has been sold in the past three or four years.

"The irrigation bond is attracting more attention today than ever before. This is due to the fact that investors are becoming more familiar with its true worth and the absolute security on which they are based, and also from the fact that they are superior to a first mortgage loan, for the reason that the law under which they are issued makes them a prior lien over any and all mortgages.

"The acceptance of the irrigation bond as a gilt-edge security, a position to which it is attaining very rapidly, marks the realization of the highest step in a remarkable movement.

"The public utility bond, the municipal bond and the railroad bond all went through the same process of proving their worth, and today the investor accepts them without much question as to their legality and safety. The irrigation bond is now emerging from this same process, and so far has stood the test. Up to the present time there has never been a default in interest on a district irrigation bond. This no doubt is due to the fact that they are secured by high-class farming lands, and the product from these farms furnishes the money with which to pay the interest and principal on the bonds, and in this respect they differ from the ordinary corporation bond.

"They are being accorded more than usual favor from the fact that they are not subject to call at any time, as are most bonds, but usually run for a term of from 10 to 20 years.

"The value of irrigation and the possibilities of it are becoming more pronounced every day. It can be assumed as certain that we will never be able to increase the natural rainfall, and savants cannot prove to us that it has varied to any great extent since civilization began. Therefore we can only devise ways and means of utilizing the supply that is available, and by the construction of ditches and reservoirs to conserve the moisture this has been accomplished in numerous instances, and we are now enabled to insure moisture to the soil in a large proportion of what once was considered worthless territory.

## BOSTON CURB.

	Range of prices from 10 a. m. to close.
Amal. Nevada	13 1/2
Arizona	13 1/2
Atchafalpa	104 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	108 1/2
Chicago Rock Island	43 1/2
Chicago Rock Island	8 1/2
Denver Rio Grande	44 1/2
Interboro-Met	42 1/2
Japan	123 1/2
N Y N H & H conv 3/28	98 1/2
N Y City & H conv 3/28	103 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2 conv	113 1/2
Reading	128 1/2
Union Pacific conv	144 1/2
United States Steel	43 1/2
Wabash	44 1/2
Wisconsin Central	43 1/2

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

An increase in the surplus of nearly \$1,500,000 and a falling off of the deposits of \$3,683,700 were features of the weekly statement of the New York Clearing House banks. The loss in deposits, however, was offset by a decrease of \$3,718,300 in the loan account. There was an increase in cash of less than \$1,000,000. The statement in detail is as follows:

	Increase
Loans	\$1,301,635.40
Deposits	\$3,683,700.00
Reserve	\$3,718,300.00
Legal tenders	\$3,718,300.00
Specie	\$3,718,300.00
Reserve required	\$3,718,300.00
Surplus	\$1,500,000.00

\*Decrease.  
The surplus compares with \$49,481,250 last year and \$8,337,475 two years ago.

## COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—Cotton closed easy: March 9.31@9.32; April 9.25@9.27; May 9.20@9.22; June 9.17@9.19; July 9.18@9.19; August 9.16@9.18; September 9.12@9.14; October 9.12@9.13; November 9.08@9.10; December 9.08@9.09; January 9.06@9.07.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business quiet, prices steady; American middling uplands 5.02. Sales 5000, 500 for speculation and export. Sales of the day included 4700 American. Receipts 17,000, 16,300 American. Futures opened steady.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	St.
Adventure.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	
Arctadian.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	
Arizona Commercial.....	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	
Atlantic.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	
Bates Coalition.....	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	
Butterfield & Arizona.....	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	
Culbuck & Co.....	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	
Centennial.....	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	
Copper Range.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	
Daly-West.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	
Greene-Canaan.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	
La Salle.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	
Michigan.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Montezuma.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
Nevada.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	
North Butte.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
Old Dominion.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
Parrot.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Shannon.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Superior Copper.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Tenacity.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Utah Copper Co.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Utah Consolidated.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
Victoria.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Wolverine.....	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## The Tafts of Townshend

If President Taft visits Vermont next summer for the Champlain tercentenary in July, he is expected to stop over at the little village of Townshend, in Windham county, which lies snugly amid the great hills where the West river flows. President Taft's father, the late Judge Alphonso Taft, was born in Townshend and there are all sorts of Tafts scattered all through the hills, sturdy Vermonters, enthusiastic admirers of their distinguished relative.

Judge Alphonso Taft here married his first wife, Fanny Phelps, daughter of the late Judge James H. Phelps of West Townshend. Judge Alphonso Taft's mother was Sylvia Howard, who came of a noted Vermont family, and from whom President Taft derives his middle name. The first Taft to settle in Townshend was Aaron, a sturdy pioneer, who came

from Uxbridge, Mass., in the winter of 1798-99 and bought the farm where Peter Hazeltine lived on "Taft Hill." Peter R. Taft, Aaron's son and W. H. Taft's grandfather, then 14 years of age, accompanied the family on this arduous trip. He traversed the entire distance on foot, driving the cow. He did the chores, cut the wood and attended the district school. In early manhood he taught school three years. He was 25 when he married Sylvia Howard, the village beauty. Alphonso, their only child, was born in 1839.

Other families of Tafts, of various degrees of cousinship settled on Taft Hill and all their members are anxious to have a look at "Bill," as he is affectionately called. He visited the place in boyhood with his father, after Judge Taft had moved to Cincinnati, and has not been there since.

## Samaritans in White and Black

Color lines were hid beneath the broad bands of mercy in the business heart of Memphis, Tenn., recently, when two men, the one white and the other black, went into seeming danger for the sake of a bird. And the bird had never been seen before by either man, being only one of the thousands of pigeons that constantly nest all over the city.

Laden with a long cord, the pigeon, evidently intent on home building, had entangled the contribution to its nest in a network of wires, and in endeavor to free the cord had entangled itself yet more firmly. The string was long enough to drop the bird almost to the street, where it hung, fluttering desperately but ineffectually.

A crowd of a hundred or more gathered, pitying the poor thing's struggles, but as rain was falling and the wet cord hung over two trolley wires, all hesitated to touch the string. Finally one, bolder than the others, stepped forward and attempted to release the bird. The cord was so twisted, however, that he could do nothing without a knife, and so announced to the eager assembly. Without a moment's pause a negro dryman pushed his way through the crowd, a huge "barlow" in his hand, and cut the bird's enslaving bonds. Amid the cheers of all the released bird, determined to save at least a part of its building, soared upward, a piece of the cord yet in its beak.—Contributed.

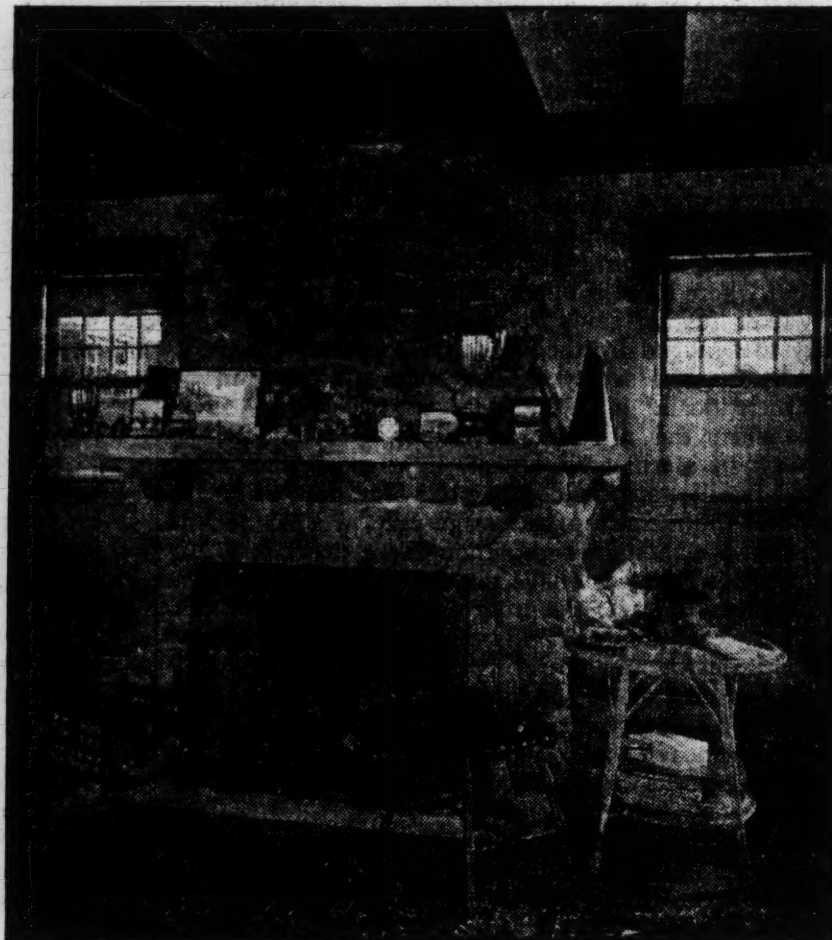
Music is the essence of order and leads to all that is good, just and beautiful.—Plato.

## Oranges as Decoration

The annual golf club ball in the main dining hall of the Breakers at Palm Beach, lately, was a brilliant event. Great branches of orange trees, heavy with fruit, completely hid the massive pillars, though it must be stated that the boughs were not actually of orange trees and displayed but borrowed fruit, carefully tied on. Garlands and ropes of green entwined with electric lights marked the archways and hung from the rotunda, while hundreds of massive palms completely hid the walls. The midnight supper which followed the battle of confetti and a dance was served on the piazzas, which were decorated with palms and varicolored lights.—New York Times.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—Covper.

## COTTAGE FIREPLACE



FIREPLACE FINISHED IN THE ROUGH.

Here is a chimney piece from a cottage home. Natural stones are used for the whole chimney except that the shelf is of wood. Such a fireplace gives a rustic air to the country house, that is further carried out in the exposed beams of the ceiling. The small panes of the windows also give picturesqueness. The window seats here are chimney seats as well. The out-of-doors atmosphere of such a living room is hinted, too, in the trophies for athletic prowess displayed on the mantel.

## Thy Will Be Done

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet,  
Some rule of life by which to guide my feet;  
I asked and paused. He answered soft and low,  
"Thy, 'God's will to know.'"

"Will knowledge then suffice, New Year?" I cried.  
But ere the question into silence died,  
The answer came, "Nay, this remember too,  
God's will to do."

Again I asked, "Is there still more to tell?"  
And once again the answer sweetly fell,  
"Yea, this one thing all other things above,  
God's will to love."

## Breton Interiors

Leaves From an Art Student's Note Book

It is almost the sunset hour when we reach our destination. We find our hotel quite pretentious compared with the inn we have been occupying. It is surrounded on three sides by the sea, upon which it looks down from a lofty eminence. We dine in a room worthy of a chateau, where we find a countess and two Parisians, the only guests remaining at this late autumn day. There can be but one opinion about our rooms: they are charming. My friend has a real Breton bed in hers, a high, square, carved one. To enter it, it is necessary to mount a chest and draw back sliding doors. There is a beautifully carved table and two fine old chests, also rich in carving.

My apartment is in blue and gray, with polished oak floor, huge fireplace, empire bedstead, a bureau dark as ebony, with carving and elaborate brass handles. An adjoining dressing room can be used as a studio when it rains, and the pale gray walls will form an artistic background for my works of art (?). I wonder where all the beautiful furniture comes from in Brittany, and think much of it must be heirlooms. Visits to the peasants' homes in villages and on farms, have filled me with astonishment. In these hovels where the floors are of stone, or of earth trodden down, there are usually to be seen the tall, old-fashioned clock, carved chests, beds and bureaus in profusion. The cooking utensils also are most artistic in shape and beautiful in color, especially the large water jars, that are often poised gracefully on the heads of the women. The costumes also are charming; the sabots (wooden shoes), the

short, full skirts and aprons, often elaborately embroidered, the full sleeves and bodice, revealing a lace chemise; the deep, white collar which flaps in the wind, the lace cap over blue or pink silk, with long broad ends, are most picturesque.

It is indeed the end of September, we ask ourselves, as we sit on the sand, on one of the prettiest of crescent beaches? There has not been one rainy day since we have been here, and this is like an afternoon in June. How charming the bright golden colors of the seaweed on those gulls at our left, and how almost carmine the color of that higher up. We wonder what storm could ever have been powerful enough to land it there. The sun is softly shining, the tide is coming in, and the gentle rhythm of the waves as they creep nearer is the only sound to be heard. Just across the narrow strip of land behind, is the Gulf of Morbihan, where there are hundreds of islands. The orange and tan-colored sails on the boats darting among them, remind one of Venice. Yonder on that island is Lackmariaher, whence a short drive brings one to Carnac, where there are hundreds of huge stones, placed there by the Druids. We have driven to St. Gildas, a few miles down the coast, perched on a cliff overlooking the sea. There were piles of rocks everywhere; we climbed on top of the highest and stood alone, under the gray stone cross there. Descending we found a beach composed entirely of tiny shells, so beautiful and so delicate in color and texture, that we wondered how these tropical gems ever wandered so far north.—Contributed.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

### WHAT VOWEL IS IT?

The following letters are on an old channel in England, cut under the Ten Commandments. The same vowel supplied when necessary between the letters will complete the sentence: P R S V R Y P R F C T M N V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N.

### ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Bridget.

## List Free for a Short Spell

The Simplified Spelling board has just published a list of its recommendations up to January, 1909. The pamphlet is promised free to all who will send a request to the board, 1 Madison avenue, New York.

## At a Town Near Cape Horn

Officers and men of the returning battle fleet say that their welcome everywhere was so enthusiastic that they could not say one place was better than another. They were most surprised at the greeting extended at Punta Arenas, on the straits of Magellan, almost at the southern tip of South America, where most of them hardly knew a settlement of size existed.

The peculiarity of the position of the Christian nations of our day lies in the fact that they have based their lives on a teaching which in its real meaning contradicts their way of life; and this meaning, hidden heretofore, now begins to be perceived.—Tolstoy.

## THE FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT

The religion which is to help humanity must be a practical one. There is no lesson driven home more persistently or with greater force in the whole teaching of Christ Jesus. Man's duty to his neighbor, his kinship with the whole world, above all the paramount importance of love, were themes on which he never wearied of dilating. And when he ceased teaching and turned to demonstrate the truth of his words, his demonstrations, or miracles, as they have been termed, almost invariably took the form of something done to ameliorate the want or suffering of the world. "Ye shall know them by their fruits," he declared, in one of the concluding passages of the sermon on the mount, and then he went on to draw the parallel of the good tree and the corrupt tree, and again wound up with the words, "Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

The motive of all Christian work must be to know more of God, to learn something more every day of the truth of being, and it is manifest that exactly in proportion as this truth is assimilated will man begin to manifest the fruits of the Spirit. For, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 450 of Science and Health, "If our hopes and affections are spiritual, they come from above, not from beneath, and they bear as of old the fruits of the Spirit." Now the fruits of the Spirit, Paul wrote to the Galatians, are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law." These qualities are, of course, the result of the most absolute obedience to the law, for the only law that exists is the law of divine Principle. Paul could, indeed, hardly have expressed more clearly than in that one phrase the utter lawlessness and consequent powerlessness of evil. His summing up of the effects of the fruit of the Spirit was the natural corollary to his summing up of the works of the flesh, since in declaring that those who indulged in these could not hope to inherit the kingdom of God, he was explaining that there was a law against these works which excluded them from the realm of harmonious being.

The human mind, which is itself the expression of inharmonious, is insistent in its claim to set up a law of its own making. In his perpetual exposures of the fallacious reasoning of the Pharisees, Christ Jesus again and again showed how such man-made decrees clashed with the dictates of Principle, and there is perhaps no occasion better known than that on which he took them to task on the question of corban. The word simply means gift, and the gift implied was one made to a sanctuary. Originally intended as a method of dedicating something to God, it had come to be used as a means of withholding something from man. The rabbinical law recognized not merely the positive promise of a gift to the sanctuary, but the negative undertaking not to give to another till this vow had been fulfilled. In this way a means of escape from perfectly manifest duties was provided for all who were sufficiently dishonest to take advantage of it. It is true that the scribe had the authority to cancel the corban, on hearing the facts of the case, if he thought fit, but there was nothing to compel the appeal to the scribe. The consequence was that the law of the decalogue, which commanded a man to honor his father and his mother, might, as Jesus pointed out, be set aside in favor of a mere rabbinical tradition.

It is, of course, perfectly true that certain of the Old Testament writers had themselves proposed to set aside portions of the law, such for instance as the ordinances as to sacrifice, but not one of them even had ever proposed to set aside the decalogue, and to set it aside in favor

of a sort of rabbinical indulgence. And so Christ Jesus drove home the fact that man's obvious practical duty in the world could not be abrogated by extra rabbinical utterances such as the law of corban, and that the commands of the decalogue must continue to come before the regulations of the Pharisees. For the love expressed in the one was the fruit of the Spirit, while the covetousness expressed in the other was the work of the flesh.

But though Jesus confounded the Pharisees in this way, he did not for one moment imply that man's human sense of love for his family might not conflict with his knowledge of his duty toward God. Family, indeed, to him meant something far vaster than a household, it meant humanity. When, however, he went himself away from Nazareth, when he took the disciples away from their homes in Galilee, when he bade the rich man sell all he had and "come and follow me," he saw that the demands of Principle came before the demands of human affection, the cry of humanity before the sadness of human parting. And so he gave utterance to that great altruistic law, which Mrs. Eddy has expressed, on page 206 of Science and Health, in the words, that "whatever blesses one blesses all."

Any one who will read carefully the category of the fruits of the Spirit will see that there is not one of them that is selfish, not one of them that can bless the particular individual manifesting it without blessing all the rest of mankind. That is the practical value of Truth; against it there is no law. Those who have grasped the hem of its garment are ever launching its healing message to all humanity, for they are indeed the children of their Father which is in heaven, who "maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

## The Beginnings of Vassar

Was Bachelor of Arts a Proper Degree to Give Young Ladies?

The Vassar Miscellany tells of the earliest days of the college. As the first college founded for women, its beginnings are of peculiar interest. The first Founder's Day is described, when with a line of students each side his carriage with flags and songs and banners, Mr. Vassar was escorted up from the lodge and in the enthusiasm of his triumph procession perhaps first realized what he had done for women, what he instituted for all time.

The first class was graduated in 1867. They were four in number—"the immortal IV," as Dr. Raymond characterized them at the planting of their class ivy. No diploma was given to the class on the day of graduation. The trustees hesitated to admit the propriety of the term bachelor of arts as applied to women!

The usual parchment document was, however, forthcoming later.

The early fortunate possessors of the degree of A. B., once given only to men, were regarded with admiring awe. An already successful young woman teacher entered college to go through the course in two years. Her friends wondered why she wanted a degree. "For commercial purposes," was the shrewd reply. She had her reward in her subsequent advancement.

Today a college education is a presupposed fact and the degree confers no special distinction. It has come to pass that the almost indifferent comment now is, "Well, and what has she done since?"

Miss Lyman, the first lady principal, once cited her requisitions in a teacher.

"First she must be a lady, second she must be a Christian, third she must have the faculty for imparting knowledge, and lastly have knowledge." When asked why being a lady was the first essential of all she said, "I know of good Christian women with whom I should not, on account of their manners, like to place my girls, and everybody knows that the finest teacher is not necessarily the best scholar."

It was impressed upon the whole college family that the higher education of woman was an experiment and that the world was looking on, watching its success or defeat. The good of the college was the watchword. All had to live up to a tremendously high standard—the ordinary one was not enough for those days. It was difficult to keep on this mountain peak continually, but if one fell off it occasionally it was not for lack of continual admonition. "The good of the college" was reiterated constantly.

Miss Lyman was very particular in matters of dress. On all commencement occasions each member of the graduating class had to be inspected beforehand in the gown to be worn that day. A heavy black walnut table stood in Miss Lyman's room with steps beside it, which Winnie, the maid, assisted each student to mount. Then sitting near in her arm chair Miss Lyman criticized the slowly revolving figure on the table.

An English gardener was always on duty in the grounds. The girls delighted to hear him say, "Ladies likes amilax for their 'air, it is so very light and hairy." A tramp came through the woods one day and asked him for 50 cents. "Hi told 'im Hi 'adn't any money, and wouldn't be allowed to give it 'im if Hi 'ad. 'Besides, Hi ses, 'there's my boss a-coming,' pointing to Miss B., approaching from the other side. 'That your boss? Well, before I'd have a woman for my boss!' cried the tramp as he hastily retreated. "Some folks is so 'igh minded," commented the gardener placidly.

The story about the bootjacks is told here with authority. A walnut tree on Main street was to be cut down and Matthew Vassar, nephew of the founder, had a wish to use the wood in some form for the rooms at college. Why he selected bootjacks nobody knew, but the lumber was sent to a factory in town to be made up in this fashion and was distributed accordingly, to the hilarious delight of everybody concerned. Perhaps he remembered that the girls had their college education and the degree of bachelor of arts to boot.

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
Scriptures

The text book  
of Christian  
Science

Mary Baker  
Eddy

A complete  
list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
on Christian  
Science with  
descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent  
upon applica-  
tion

Allison V. Stewart  
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.  
Boston, Mass.

## Children's Department

### A Little Indian Hostess

Zitkala Sa sat one day alone in the tepee or wigwam where she made her home with her mother. The flap of the canvas was folded back to allow the fresh breezes to blow through the tent. Presently a visitor entered, a kindly grandfatherly chief of the tribe who had often told her stories. She tells us in the Atlantic Monthly how she received him: "Where is your mother, my little grandchild?" were his first words.

"My mother is soon coming back from my aunt's tepee," I replied.

"Then I shall wait awhile for her return," he said, crossing his feet and seating himself upon a mat.

At once I began to play the part of a generous hostess. I turned to my mother's coffee-pot.

Lifting the lid I found nothing but coffee grounds in the bottom. I set the pot on a heap of cold ashes in the center of the wigwam, and filled it half full of warm Missouri river water. During this performance I felt conscious of being watched. Then breaking off a small piece of our unleavened bread I placed it in a bowl. Turning soon to the coffee-pot I poured out a cup of worse than muddy warm water. Carrying the bowl in one hand and the cup in the other, I handed the light luncheon to the

old warrior. I offered him to him with the air of bestowing generous hospitality.

"How! how!" he said and placed the dishes on the ground in front of his crossed feet. He nibbled at the bread and sipped from the cup. I sat back against a pole watching him. I was proud to have succeeded so well in serving refreshments to a guest. Before the old warrior had finished eating my mother entered. Answering the question in my mother's eyes, he remarked: "My granddaughter made coffee on a heap of cold ashes and served me the moment I came."

They both laughed and mother said: "Wait a little longer and I will build a fire." She meant to make some real coffee. But neither she nor the warrior, whom the law of our custom had compelled to partake of my insipid hospitality, said anything to embarrass me. They treated my best judgment, poor as it was, with the utmost respect. It was not till long years afterward that I learned how ridiculous a thing I had done.

God has sent us His word. We know that he designs us not simply to hear it, but to embrace it with a loving faith and a loving obedience.—E. M. Goulburn.